PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—18 ]

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

[ CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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VOL. VIII. NO. 44 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date | Steamers. | To |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Feb. | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 12th ,, | PLASSY | 7,326 |
| 19th ,, | MALWA | 10,46 |
| 26th ,, | NALDERA (b) | 15,882 |
| 5th Mar. | CALEDONIA (a) | 7,825 |
| 12th ,, | DONGOLA | 8,572 |
| 19th ,, | CHINA (d) | 7,056 |
| 26th ,, | NARKUNDA | 10,952 |
| 2nd Apri | KALYAN | 8118 |
| 9th ,, | CALEDONIA (e) | 7987 |
| 16th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,572 |
| 23rd ,, | MANTUA | 1 .80 |
| 30th ,, | SICILIA (g) | 6,702 |

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

| Date | Steamer | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Feb | NEURALIA | 9,082 |
| 5th or mid-April | MASSILOBRA | 8,200 |

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

| Date. | Steamers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Feb. | DILWARA | Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghais. |
| 22rd ,, | MANTUA | Calls Colombo. Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Perian Gulf

| Date about | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Feb. | PURNEA | Karachi and P'Gul. |
| 4th ,, | LINGA | Karachi direct. |
| 7th ,, | CHAKLA | Karachi Coasting 9-30a.m. |
| 8th ,, | KAROA | East and South Africa via Pondicherry. Mombasa only. |
| 18th ,, | BARODA | |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bielefeld | G W Long | 4460 | 17th Feb. | 24th Feb. |
| (a) Kawachi Maru | J. Tuji | 5979 | 18th ,, | 2nd Mar. |
| (b) Malacca ,, | M.Tsuruhashi | 5373 | 24th ,, | 2nd ,, |
| Tsushima ,, | Y. Okuno | 6746 | 10th Mar. | 23rd ,, |
| (b) Tomiura ,, | J. Wada | 3821 | 17th ,, | 21st ,, |
| Tenshin ,, | M. Kitamura | 4021 | 20th ,, | 2nd Apr. |
| Delagoa ,, | A. Kusakari | 7148 | 18th ,, | 3rd ,, |

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Meraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlas Maru. | H. Ueda. | 12th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |
| Kasado Maru. | W. Miura. | 10th Feb. | 23rd Feb. |
| Saigon Maru. | T. Watanabe | 12th Feb. | 24th Feb |
| Indo Maru. | S. Arai | 1st Mar | 8th Mar |
| Ganges Maru. | T. Inoue. | 27th Feb. | 10th Mar |

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 3,906,320

DIRECTORS:
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2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal C. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
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Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street,

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000
HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hanta | London | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Torimburasho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Niihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 882

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,65,017 | 8 | 2 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 15,69,858 | 4 | 5 |

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Montgomery |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Delhi | Karachi | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hapur | | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
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(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
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INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
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NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

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Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | Kandy | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Karachi | New York |
| Colombo | Koia Bhru (Kalantan) | Penang |
| Delhi | | Rangoon |
| Galle | | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

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The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

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Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
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Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

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FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
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# S. A. S.

With apologies to the post of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

Where with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both night and far
These words drop like a falling star.
"S. A. S."

**SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.**

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

Proprietors:—

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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

**INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA**
Preventive and Curative
DISCOVERED & PERFECTED
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Extensively used and always found successful, the cure begins with the first dose, and all symptoms disappear soon after. During the last epidemic it

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For prevention and safety it is always advisable to keep a bottle at hand. Price Re. 1.

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**IONA BLEND** SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY
a peg of your choice.
**PELLISSON PERE'S** 10 YEARS OLD FRENCH BRANDY
the peg to delight
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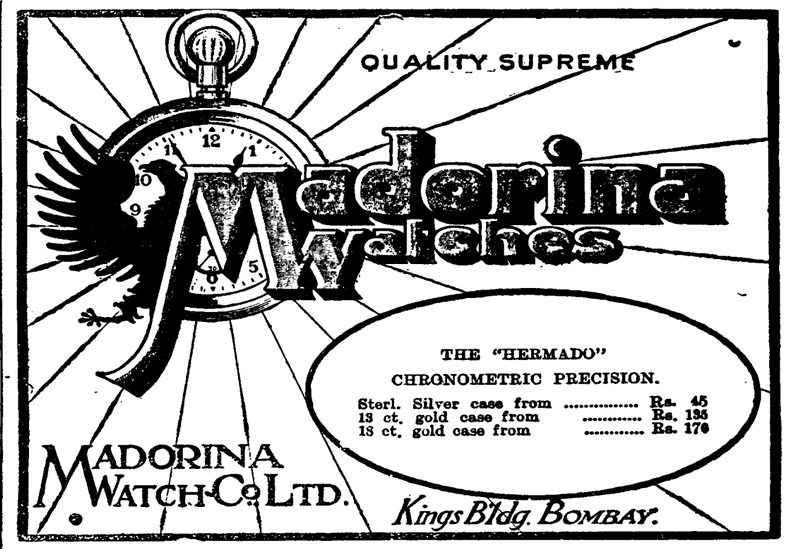
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From Her Most Popular Works

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**"Temporal Power."**

Tuesday 22nd at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
**" THELMA "**

Wednesday 23rd Feb. at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
**" SORROWS OF SATAN "**

Thursday 24th
No Cinema Performance

Friday 25th Feb. at 6-30 p.m.
**" HOLY ORDERS "**

In addition to the above feature productions the following Films will be screened daily:—
The Great Fight
**JOE BECKETT**
*Vs*
**FRANK MORAN**

GARDEN PARTY IN HONOUR OF H. R. H THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT at CALCUTTA.

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To-day Monday 21st Feb. at 9-30 p.m.
and
TWO FINAL PERFORMANCES
on Thurs. 24th and Fri. 25th at 9-30 p.m
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
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Present
**"The Dollar Princess"**
A Musical Play in 3 Acts.
The Great Success from daly's Theatre London.

The Opera produced by
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Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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Commencing Saturday 26th February
Commencing Saturday 26th February
EASTERN TOUR Ltd.
present
The Famous
ENGLISH CONCERT PARTY
THE
**" WRAGGLE TAGGLES "**
In an Original Pot-Pourri of Musical
Comediettes, Music and Variety.
Direct from their Recent Triumphs at the Leading English Resorts.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

**The Empire**
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
The Latest CHAPLIN Comedy Hit
**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**
IN
**"THE CURE"**
*Puts up the slickest bit of fun-making he has yet done*
You will Laugh till You Burst.
**"THE LION'S PREY"**
A Thrilling Production
BY THE CINES & Co. OF ROME
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught's Tour in India
Brief Visit to Agra.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p m.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Special New Picture
Fox Super Production in 7 Parts
**"WOMAN AND THE LAW."**
The story of a woman, who for the sake of extreme love for her little son, takes the life of her husband. She was tried in a Court of Law. Was she found guilty? Learn your answer by seeing this film.
THRILLING PLOT!
EXCELLENT STAGING!!
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Commencing 28 February at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE, E. BANDMAN
will present
The famous Russian Danseuse and Pianists
**THAMARA SWIRSKAYA**
Assisted by
HARRY EDWARDS.
And the world renowned Violin Virtuoso
MARGOSHA
Prices: Stalls Rs. 5 & 4; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1; Gallery Ans. 8; Boxes from Rs. 36—downwards.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

**IMPERIAL**
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-Night
**PIRATE GOLD**
Episode Seven and Eight
PATHE GAZETTE
latest
HIS ROYAL SLYNESS
featuring
Harold Lloyd and Mildred Davis
two reel comedy

COMING SHORTLY
LEW CODY
in
**"The Butterfly Man"**
*TIME*
7, 8-45 and 10-30 (p. m.) daily
Matinees, Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

A GALA WEEK!
Specially for the "Duke of Connaught's Visit"!
Daily Change of Programme at
**GLOBE CINEMA**
(Sandhurst Road)
To-day—Monday.
**"THE MIRACLE MAN"**
(George Loane Tucker's Great Story)
A Paramount Artcraft Picture.
Seldom has a photo-play so profoundly stirred an audience as did the Paramount Artcraft picture, "The Miracle Man," at the West-End Cinema, sometime ago, where it opened for a weeks run. The applause which followed the final fade-out and the delighted comments of the spectators were a splendid tribute to a photo-play which, without a doubt, deserves a place beside the really great screen masterpieces of all times.
A Picture of unusual merit—a Great Film Masterpiece this Super-production has the most powerful Heart-appeal.
**"THE MIRACLE MAN"**
TO-DAY—Just for one day only!
To-night: 5:30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
**Globe Cinema**
(Sandhurst Road)

**The Empress**
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
**"TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"**
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.
10th, 11th and 12th Episodes.

DUKE'S MILLION DOLLAR GALA WEEK!
Specially for the Duke of Connaught's Visit!
Daily Change of Programme, at the
**West-End Cinema**
(New Churney Road)
TO-DAY—MONDAY
**"The Vengeance of Durand"**
Starring the beautiful and emotional Alice Joyce. One of the most powerful Screen interpretation of Rex Beach's World-renowned Story.
A Splendid Vitagraph Super-Production.
Her father had reared her with the single idea of revenge. It was her fate then to inflict revenge upon the man she loved. Her mother had been driven to suicide by the jealousy of her father. This girl had to carry out her father's revenge.
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
TO-NIGHT ONLY.
**WEST-END CINEMA**
(New Churney Road)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
present,
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Newest Sensible Serial
**TRAILED by TERE**
featuring
The famous American Star
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful damsels
MISS FRANKIE MANN
Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
OUR NEXT SERIAL
SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 8
**Diamond Jubilee Washing Co**
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.
MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT.
Opp. Empire Cinema.
Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist.
Regular Petrol Supply.
Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.


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## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New address: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, front entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrollment there.
R 2510

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Accessories and Stationery for all makes always in stock. For prices apply: The POONA TYPEWRITING SOCIETY Opp. Poona Native General Library Budhwar, Poona City.
2 R 5482

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Senior COMPOUNDERS. Apply sharp KEMP and CO., LTD., Head Office, Charni Road.
2500

WANTED—An energetic and experienced TYPIST. Apply sharp personally to Messrs. CONTRACTOR KANGA & CO., 31, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 2511

WANTED.—Competent and experienced BILL CLERKS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C 8389

WANTED—Two efficient and experienced SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Apply personally to:—PANDIT KAZI & CO., Krishna Building, (4th Floor) Opposite Empire Theatre, Hornby Road.
C 8355

WANTED—A competent MIDWIFE "Hindu" preferred for a Charitable Dispensary in Lahore. Free lodging, good chance for private practice. State lowest pay required. Apply to Dr. B. S. TULSI, GangaQivas, 29 Lower Mall Lahore.
R2502

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED part time EMPLOYMENT by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon during spare hours. Apply Box No. 1829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2512

A M. B., B. S. with hospital and charitable dispensary experience wishes EMPLOYMENT as assistant or partner to flourishing practioner in Bombay. Willing to spend more than Rs. 2,000 to enlarge his dispensary. Apply to Box No. 1815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2470

## WANTED.

WANTED—A NON-COOPERATOR to invest Rs. 10,000 in Gold and Silver transaction to be opened shortly. Profit guaranteed, interest allowed. Apply Box No. 1823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2480

WANTED.—Effecient CANVASSERS for sale of High Class Leather Goods and Leathers. Only competent and influential Men need apply to Box No. 1821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8354

WANTED—SPINNING MACHINERY, complete with 5,000 spindles. Apply with full particulars and price to MANISHANK) S. JOSHI, Virmahal, top floor Parel Bombay.
R5369

WANTED.—Complete cotton pressing PLANT of Nysmith Type. Apply with full specification and net price to Moreshwar Raoji Akot Berar. MORESHWAR RAOJI Secretary. The New Akot Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company Limited.
C 8377

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply to-day to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS, CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra.
R 4696 8065

## FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invalueable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN.
C 8363

ZEISS and other German make Prism BINOCULARS from Rs. 100 and upwards FOR SALE at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & CO., 53, Medows Street.
2513

PRINTING MACHINERY—Tradles, Cuttings, Numbering, etc., Machines brand new. Moderate prices. PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, 30, Picket Road, Bombay 2.
R 2483

FOR SALE.—One MOTOR LORRY, Renault maker in very good condition and running order, complete with Tools, etc. Easy to load, one ton weight. Can be seen at QUEENS VICTORIA MOTOR WORKS, Chaupaty, or see Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Chakla Street.
R2452

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A big GROUND FLOOR on Hornby Road suitable for a Bank or big Showroom with long lease. A going concern of Chemist on Hornby Road FOR SALE. For Princes and Nobles—Palatial Bungalows commanding sea view on Malabar Hill for sale or on lease. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
R2468

## FOR SALE.

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Hubbuck's Paints, now available at KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay.
R 2468

FOR SALE—Fresh consignment of English Cheddar loaf cheese at 1-10 per lb. Edam cheese Rs. 72 per cwt. HIRJIBHAI MANEKJEE and CO., Parsi Bazar, Fort.
R2494

FOR SALE.—One English MOTOR CAR WALSLEY, four seater in good Condition. Apply to Messrs. NARANDAS GOCULDAS, 130, Samuel Street, Vadgade, Bombay.
R 2496

FOR SALE—One FORD LORRY in good condition and one BUICK, six cylinder with new service body. Apply ALIMAHOMED PARDHAN, c/o Rashid Adat Dewji, Khadak, Bombay No. 3.
3 R 2455

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R 2420

FOR SALE.—Brand new, a few copies of Bentleys Complete Phrase Code, large edition at Rs. 55 and pocket edition at Rs. 65 each. Apply to Box No. 1816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2472

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—A BLOCK System Building at Connaught Road, Byculla, good light and air, and also a suitable place for motor garage or workshop. Apply at Premises.
R 2484

TO LET—A portion of an up(to-date and airy OFFICE 1530 square feet fitted with counters on the fourth floor of Ismail Buildings, Apply to MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND CO., Hornby Road.
R2501

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS moderate rates in the "Settlement" House, Procter Road. Apply MOONGALAL BANKEYLAL & CO., 116, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R 2255 8040

TO BE LET—A nicely situated and well furnished BUNGLOW, RED CASTLE at MAHABLESHWAR for the coming hot Season for Hindu Families only. For particulars apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Jamkhandi before the 1st of March, 1921.
C 7916

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Electric Light and Telephone. GROUND FLOOR 187-191, Old Modikhana, Fort, Stone-built, absolutely fire-proof, suitable for office, Saop, Godown or Motor-Garage; will be ready shortly; area about 260 square yards. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
R2461

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey. and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 7868

### NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay, 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7899

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

### NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and *via* will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

| | Pies per md. per mile. |
|---|---|
| For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive ..... | 0.15 |
| Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive ..... | 0.13 |
| Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive ..... | 0.07 |
| Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles ..... | 0.06 |

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition
3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transhipment and other extra charges due will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.
8028

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort.
7142

### NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR. M. B. B.s, or L. M. and S. Salary according to qualification. Apply sharp with age, certificates and diploma.
SECRETARY ANJUMAN BANTVA.
C 8379

### WANTED.

WANTED—Two qualified MIDWIFES for Amraoti Town Municipality. Applications should reach the undersigned before March 1921, stating salary required.
D. B. DANEY,
Secretary.
Amraoti Town Municipality.
14-2-1921. C 8378.

### GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1921, for revomal.
On MONDAY, the 28th February, 1921, the office will be OPENED in the "PRINCE'S DOCK CUSTOM HOUSE."
SHIPPING MASTER.
R2498 Bombay.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that trains will not run and passengers will not be booked from stations between Grant Road and Church Gate (inclusive) between the hours and on the dates specified below:—

| Between. Hrs. Mt. | | Hrs. Mt. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 30 | and | 11 30 | .....Feb. 21st. |
| 11 0 | ,, | 12 Noon | ..... ,, 23rd |
| 12 30 | ,, | 13 30 | ..... ,, 23rd. |
| 9 0 | ,, | 10 0 | ..... ,, 28th. |

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th February, 1921.
C 8373

### GREAT IDNIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(In Corporated in England.)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO POONA.

23 Down and 17 Down Passenger trains leaving Victoria Terminus on 24th and 25th instant and 24 Up Poona passengers leaving Poona on 25th Instant will not stop at Malavli.
70 Up Kalyan passenger on 24th instan will leave Kalyan at 20-38 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 22-10.
10 Up Mail leaving Madras on 24th instant and arriving Bombay on the 26th nstant will not stop at Dadar and Byculla.
W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 17th February, 1921.
C8375

### NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, TRAPPERS and REMOUNTS will be held on March 1st 1921, on the premises of Julius Gove's Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Owners wishing to offer any horses, please notify the Office on or before noon of 28th February, 1921.
Horses sold on 5 per cent. Commission and Rs. 3 for entry fees which is to be paid when entering.
Bargains to be had. For further particulars apply Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, culla, Bombay.
Bombay, dated 12th February 1921.
C8318

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian Conqueror | ...5,560 | 28th Feb., 1921 |
| Treven | ..... | 15th April, 1921 |

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

### THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL Co., LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda.)

WE are directed by the Board of Directors to bring to the notice of the Shareholders of the above Company that those who have not paid First Call of Rs. 10 per share on their shares till now, should pay the said Call, together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the due date, on or before the 28th day of February, 1921, either at Company's office at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda, or at Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. In the event of non-payment at or before the time mentioned above, the shares in respect of which the said Call is due, will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Baroda, 5th February, 1921. C 8313

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE

WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND, approximately 300 by 200 feet with or without Godown; possession not later than April 1st. Apply to Box No. 1819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8350

### PETROL.

NICE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS.

PETROL COUPON BOOKS are issued from 2 to 10 gallons per day.
Strike or no Strike.
We guarantee to supply daily.
Apply in person for other particulars to:—
THE MANAGER,
Empress Automobiles,
Near Empress Cinema, Grant Road.
R2473

### TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road.
C 8126

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and Shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding certificates between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. (except on Saturdays).
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
7851

### THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that th above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.
By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921.
C8321

### THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the The Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1921, at 1 o'clock (S: T.) in the afternoon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and tney are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.
Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
A copy of the new articles of Association is enclosed with the notice which has been posted to the shareholders.
By order of the Board,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Hummum St., Fort,
Bombay, 28th day of January, 1921.
C 8302

### THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., will be held at the Register Office of the Company, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1921, at 1-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolution:—
1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting Clause VI there.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the company in substitution for and to exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
A copy of the new articles of association is enclosed with the notice which has been posted to the Shareholders.
By order of the Board.
THACKERSEY MULJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th January, 1921. C 8301

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE,

ALL persons who have any claim of any kind or to whom any money is due from the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Amritsar are requested to kindly write to the undersigned before 7th March, 1921, failing which no claim will be entertained.
GURDHARILAL,
General Secretary,
Congress Reception Committee, Amritsar.
8400

### WANTED.

A few influential and reliable AGENTS for selling shares of the Alhambra Hotel and Stores, Ltd., (Calcutta). Registered capital Five Lakhs. A very lucrative concern. For early disposal of remaining shares liberal commission and allowance allowed to the representatives. For full particulars, apply stating qualifications to the MANAGING AGENTS, 285/9, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
C8390

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALTY.

TENDERS for the construction of a chawl for Halalkhores at Valpakhady will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKIN,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
C8388

### BUNGALOWS TO LET FOR POONA SEASON.

3 Bunglows each with 4 Bed rooms, Bath attached Drawing rooms dressing room and varandah also servant quarters with electic light and water taps.
1 Bunglow, 4 Bed room, Bath attached reading room, dinning room, drawing room out houses and 20 stables.
For further particulars apply.
F. D. VAKIL,
c/o R. Scott and Co.,
Vety. Sergeons.
Gowalier Tank Road Bombay.
8398

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GERMAN REPARATION ANILINE DYES FOR SALE IN INDIA.

ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES of Germa Reparation aniline dyes are now available.
Price lists and conditions of sale will be ready shortly. Applications for these may be sent by post at once to
THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES
New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
C8391 Bombay.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

PUBLIC COAL, coke and patent fuel from the G. I. P., E. I., B. N. and N. G. S. Railway Collieries will be charged at the following enhanced scale from 1st April, 1921:—
25 to 200 miles .15 pie per maund per mile.
201 to 300 miles plus .13 pie per maund per mile.
301 to 700 miles plus .07 pie per maund per mile.
701 and upwards plus .06 pie per maund per mile.
W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th January, 1921.
C 8097

### CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has bee inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sai from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavi and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipmen for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra". September.
For further particulars apply to the under signed.
Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
1922 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1921, at 1-15 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoin d resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—
1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting Clause VI thereof.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
A copy of the new articles of Association is enclosed with the notice, which has been posted to all shareholders.
By order of the Board.
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th January, 1921. C 8299

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### THE ORIENTAL FILM MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

ALL THE CREDITORS of the Oriental Film Mfg. Co., Ltd., are hereby informed to send their respective claims to the liquidators. Mr. A. Hussein at 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within fifteen days from this day, as the company is to be wound up.
A HOOSEIN,
H. M. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
R2509

### THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incoporated in England.)

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster London, S.W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday the Bombay Branch of the Society will be closed on that day.
8390

### ASOKA SWADESHI STORES. LTD.

LOST.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 387 for 30 shares Nos. 55849/55878 in the above company standing in the name of Hiralal Haribhai Desai. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
Bombay, 21st February, 1921.
R2508

### GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovementioned lectureship for the Winter Session 1921-22 will be "Pathology" and for that of 1922-23 "Therapeutics". The courses in each subject will consist of not less than two and more than four lectures.
Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session 1921-22 will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 31st March, 1921.
Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration &c., can be obtained from the College Clerk.
LIEUT.-COLONEL, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
Office of the Dean, Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 18th February, 1921.
C8395

### MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921, the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway.

1 DOWN.

| | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|
| Neral d. ..... | 4 | 30 |
| Matheran a. ..... | 6 | 30 |

2 UP.

| | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|
| Matheran d. ..... | 8 | 0 |
| Neral a. ..... | 9 | 25 |

3 DOWN.

| | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|
| Neral d. ..... | 10 | 15 |
| Matheran a. ..... | 11 | 45 |

4 UP.

| | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|
| Matheran d. ..... | 13 | 0 |
| Neral a. ..... | 14 | 25 |

5 DOWN.

| | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|
| Neral d. ..... | 16 | 20 |
| Matheran a. ..... | 17 | 53 |

6 UP

| | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|
| Matheran d. ..... | 15 | 35 |
| Neral a. ..... | 17 | 13 |

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th February, 1921.
C8390

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for handlang Government coal in Bombay for the period from 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.), on March 15th 1921 after which hour no Tender will be received.
2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the Owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post, if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
3. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.
4. Printed Tender Forms may be obtained on payment of Rupee one per copy from the office of the Director, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, also any further information in connection with this contract.
5. Cover is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of labour for handling Government Coal."
E. J. HEADLAM, Captain,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M. Dockyard.
Bombay, 21st February, 1921.
C8392

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO LD.

THE ATTENTION of the undersigned has been drawn to the fact that several shareholders of the Company have signed proxy forms in favour of the Provisional Liquidator of the Company to vote for them at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which is convened on the 9th proximo. A proxy must be in favour of a shareholder of the Company, as mentioned in the notice convening the meeting. The Provisional Liquidator not being a Shareholder of the Company cannot act as a Proxy for any shareholder. The undersigned will be pleased to act as Proxy, for any Shareholders desirous of appointing him their Proxy; and Proxy form in his favour may be sent to him. Shareholders in favour of a re-organization of the Company's management and finances are requested to send their full names and addresses to the undersigned at his office.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA,
Shareholder.

54 Apollo Street, Bombay.

R2188

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHANAJI DHONDU, late of Bombay Sooryvanshi Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant, an Employee as a Maistry in the Engine Shop Locomotive Workshop G. I. P. Railway Company, Parel, resided at Lady Jamsetji Road, Gopi Tank, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DWARKABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Sooryavanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing in house No. 207A at Lady Jamsetji Road, Gopi Tank, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

The 4th day of February, 1921.

DWARKABAI, widow,
Petitioner-in-person.

R2514

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a codicil thereto of NARAYAN MADHAVRAO DANGE alias NARAYAN M. DANGE alias N. M. DANGE, late of Bombay Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and living on the income of his property. ..... Deceased.

ANANT BALKRISHNA SHIRGAONKAR, of Bombay, Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, serving in the Bombay Municipality and residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay one of the Executors named in the will of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.

The 18th day of February, 1921.

Messrs. MEHTA L & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys

C8397


**FREE! FREE!!**

A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1921 is sent on receipt of a one-anna stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.

Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of As. 8 by M. O. 8, Calendars are sent by Registered Post, free of Registration and Postal charges.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
*152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*


## LEGAL NOTICE.

### ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

### NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.

SORABJI CAWASJI PETIT ... Petitioner.
N. H. MOOS, Esq. ... Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in the above matter on the 21st day of January, 1921, on the hearing of a petition presented by the abovenamed petitioner, who is a Director of the Company to have the Company wound up by the Court, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the EMPIRE THEATRE, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to ascertain whether the Shareholders desire the Company to be wound up by the Court as prayed by the petitioned abovenamed, or whether they desire that it should continue. In the event of the Shareholders passing a Resolution to continue the Company, they shall be at liberty after Mr. Moos leaves the Chair to take such steps as they may deem advisable for the continuance of the management.

All proxies duly signed as required by the Articles of Association should be in favour of a Shareholder and should be posted or delivered to the undersigned, so as to reach his office not later than 4 p.m. on Friday, the 4th day of March, 1921.

Dated at Bombay, this 7th day of February, 1921.

N. H. MOOS,
Provisional Liquidator.

57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

8256

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCRISHNA CASSINATH KASTURSAGAR, alias RAMCRISHNA CASSINATH KASTURSAGAR, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in Loco Office G. I. P. Railway Company. ..... Deceased

LAXIMIBAI alias SITABAI, widow of Ramcrishna Cassinath Kastursagar, of Bombay, Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar,

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA,

The 15th day of February, 1921.

Messrs. SHROFF & VACHHA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C8392

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1416 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms by order of the Office concerned the following goods ex. s.s. "Ischia."

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee, Abdool Reheman Shirazi.

1000 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mirza Allimohomed Shirazi.

416 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

The above goods are lying at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse No. A Victoria Dock and No. 10 Prince's Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February 1921.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT DEOLALI

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "JAR LODGE" AND "DADY HOUSE" ON BHAGOOR ROAD AT DEOLALI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Paruck & Co., Attorneys for the owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 6th day of March, 1921 at 5 p.m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises at Deolali valuable bungalows known as "Jar Lodge" and "Dady House" fully furnished situated on Bhagoor Road at Deolali on land measuring 7,502 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Paruck & Co., Attorneys for the owners, at their Office No. 52 in Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned to whom private offers for the bungalows may be sent before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1921.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay:—

Estate of E. B. Pereira, Esq. (deceased):—

Kerosine oil tins, grease, ceceria wax, eyelets, oil stove, iron-pans, bucket, scales, one bale sponges, liquid measures, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Mr. Thokersa Kanji Insolvent and on account and risk of:—

Nagji Vithal:—2 bags almonds.
Virapa Sidlar:—2 bags almonds.
Dinshaw Pestonji:—1 bag almonds.
Gulamalli Esmailji:—1 bag almonds.
Party concern:—3 bags almonds.
Ramchander Sawalaram:—3 bags caraway seeds.

By order of the Office concerned:—

1 "sharples" super clarifier machine.
200 doz. paper files.
1 upright piano by Soundy.
Bycicles, etc.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By the order of the party and on account and risk of a defaulting purchasers nice presentation articles:—

Silver tea sets. Coffee sets, Vases, fruit, knife and forks, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vilcassim Bros. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvents as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th Tambakanta Pydhoni near Hunnayan temples by the order of the party concerned and on account and risk of Sha Manilal Valilal of Tamba Kantta the Managing:—

33 bales of Japanese Yarn No. 40S Peacock ticket.

75 bales Japanese Yarn No. 20S of Nagoya Mills.

N. B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

167 BUNDLES OF MACHINE CUT STEEL CIRCLES.

By the order of Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Abdul Husin Aladin Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 28th instant at 3 p.m., at the Rooms 16, Appollo Street, the following:—

75 bundles 11" by 1/8".
42 bundles 11" by 1/16".
3 bundles 10" by 1/16".
27 bundles 11" by 3/32".
20 bundles 10" by 3/32".
167 one hundred and sixty-seven bundles.

The goods are opened for inspection at Shed No. 9, Victoria docks.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA 3RD CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee Mr. Venilal Vijbukandas and on account and risk of mortgagor Bhawani Govind Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises the properties hereunder described in one lot.

Particulars of the property.

NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land situate on the East side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, near Victoria Road, Mazgaon in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3649 together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 7697 to 7700 Street Nos. 6, 7, 8 9 in the Island and registration district and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Carrim Mahomed Sulleman on the West by the Victoria 3rd Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madan and on the South by the property of E. D. Sasoon.

NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Government Lease hold land situate on the East side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane near Victoria Road Mazagaon in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,774 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 106 & 107 and New No. A/16340 Old Survey No. 12/703 and New Survey No. 1A/3649 together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 7699 to 7700 and Street No. 6, 7, 8 9 in the Island and registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Sulleman on the West by Victoria 3rd Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madan and on the South by the property of E. D. Sasoon.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1921.


**KATOL**

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, COLLECTING MANGO CROP AND COCOANUT ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens Office THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 9-30 a.m., (B.T.), the rights mentioned hereunder:—

(1) Right of collecting mango crops of the season.

(2) Right of collecting chickoo crops for one year.

(3) Right of collecting cocoanut crops for one year.

(4) Right of taking lawn mow grass from 15th June 1921 to 30th September 1921 from the Victoria Gardens.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. G. C. Plinston, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder near the gate of the Royal Yacht Club, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, made to order dining table, solid blackwood arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, solid blackwood wardrobes, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, iron cots, one iron safe on stand, one lot wearing apparels, boots marble clocks, two typewriters, one set Encyclopaedia Brittanica XI Edition, gramophone records, valuable books, revolving book stands, glass door book cases, writing tables, valuable water colours and engravings, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY STREET, FORT, SUIT NO. 3501 OF 1919.

Zulekhabai vs. Hamdabai widow and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the Consent Judge's Order herein dated the 24th day of January 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties viz., Lot No. 1 THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st February 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 1: All that piece Quit and ground Rent land with the messuage standing thereon situate at Modi Street Fort containing 115 square yards and registered in the Collector's book under New Nos. 5782, 5783, New Survey No. 2/9, 297, 9296, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2042 Street Nos. 88—90 and bounded on the North by the Agiary Lane on the South by the Manekji Seth's Agiary on the East by the Old Modikhana Street and on the West by the property of K. J. Sett.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Duty paid "C" Warehouse, Victoria Docks by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account of the defaulters, Messrs., Ruttonji Jewandas and Co.

Ex. S.S. "Chanda" from London.

R. J. J. Co. E. D. S, 151/300, 150 cases Japanese refined camphor each case containing 80 tins. each tin containing 960 tablets weighing 3lb.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES HESSIAN GUNNIES.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. and on or account and risk of Mr. Noor Mohamed Dossa.

Ex. S.S. "Bahadar" from Calcutta.

30 bales Hessian Gunnies Iron bound.

Quality 45in. 11 oz., 11 by 12 shots.

Each bale containing 1000 yards in all 30,000 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st February, 1921.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIMBERS, PLANKS, SCANTLING AND BULLIES.

By order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by the order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government timber dept. beyond Port Trust Railway Station and a G. I. P. Railway Grain Depot, Sewri.

A large quantity of timbers planks, scantling and bullies etc.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1921.

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SALE ON 24TH THURSDAY, AT 11 A.M. AT PANVEL TILE FACTORY AUCTION SALE OF 80,000 BRICKS ABOUT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th February 1921 at 11 a.m., Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shath Narandas Matubhai of 2nd Kumbharwada Gali.

80,000 bricks about.

Goods on view.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1921.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase many valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedni at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. I. R. Tawker and Sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Kunchhordas and Co Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedni at Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AND 126 BALES BURNT F. P. COTTON (LYING AT COLABA) AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of wheat, bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of tilseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of hirda, bags of oorid, bags of dall, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, empty tins, tins of oil, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, empty cylinders, bundles of G I pipes, bundles of forms, box of machinery, bundles of twist, bales of C P goods, boxes of luggage, wooden table, cases of tea, cases of locks, bundles of coir ropes, bags of sweeping grain, cases of iron nails, bundles of empty wooden cases and bundles of iron scraps etc. etc.

Also 100 bales burnt F P cotton (lying at Colaba).

Invoice No. 2 of 22/11//1920 Ex Rajakashpur to Colaba.

Also 26 bales burnt cotton (lying at Colaba) Invoice No. 70 of 4/12/1920 Ex. Burhanpur to Colaba for 104 bales w. cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF A TWO-STORIED HOUSE AT LABOURNUM ROAD, GAMDEVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Munmohandas Juthabhai Desai and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manilal Leharchand Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 6th March, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement five hundred eighty-six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 2883 (19A), Street No. 21A and which said premises are situate at Labournum Road Gamdevi in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and known as Plot No. 53A Gamdevi Estate.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1921.

### NUSSERWAJI SORABJI & CO'S SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of old iron scrap, plate iron, angle iron, Manilla ropes, coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, life-belts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship fittings, boats in fair condition, cordage, old brass, copper, lead, zinc and other shipchandlery stores, also new canvas, copper pipes, etc., etc.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 21st February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days, as may be necessary in the compound of the Government Dockyard, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Purchaser will have to pay 50 per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold at the risk and cost holding him responsible for any loss if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to any profit by such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

DESCRIPTION OF LAUNCH FOR SALE.

Double skin teakwood, copper fastened motor boat, 30ft. by 6ft. by 3ft. 6in. with a 40 B.H.P. 6 cylinders Petrol Motor, manufactured by J. W. Brooke and Co., Lowestop, England, giving a speed of slightly over ten knots, cabin accommodation is fitted aft and compartment for crew forward.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

8-2-1921.

## THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

No rain has fallen. The temperature is abnormally high in the Punjab and North-west Frontier Province, especially in the hills. The western depression is approaching North-west Frontier.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight excess at Mainpuri; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is generally in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at some stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is below the average except at Dwarka and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight excess at Saugor; night temperature is lower than usual, Chanda reporting a minimum of 49deg which is 11deg below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in large defect and day temperature in large excess at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air continues drier than usual. Night temperature is considerably below normal.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen. Skies are moderately clouded over the greater part of the Peninsula and lightly clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar and the north Konkan; night temperature is lower than usual in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th February 1921.

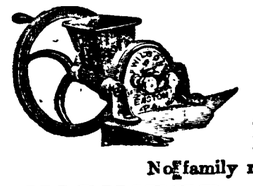
No rain has fallen. Temperature is abnormally high in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province especially in the hills.

The western depression is approaching North-West Frontier.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19th FEB. 1921.

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. | | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum of Past 24 hours. | Minimum of Past 24 hours. | 8 hrs. | Past 24 hours. | Departure since 1st January. |
| SINDH GUAR— | | | | | |
| Bambire | 85.2 | 51.9 | 72 | 4.64 | —2 85 |
| Do. (18th) | 85.7 | 55.1 | 76 | 4.64 | —2.75 |
| Jask | 72.7 | 59.2 | 65 | 0.00 | —3.89 |
| Do. ( ) | | | | | |
| Mankat | | | | | |
| Do. (18th) | 74 | 56.0 | 59 | 0.17 | —2.41 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | |
| Multan | 87.4 | 51.5 | 46 | 0.05 | —0.96 |
| Rawalpindi | 80.2 | 44.5 | 5 | 0.55 | —2.85 |
| Lahore | 84.1 | 46.1 | 50 | 0.01 | —2.24 |
| Hissar | 84.8 | 48.4 | 42 | 0.11 | —1.15 |
| Ambala | 83.6 | 52.0 | 48 | 2.24 | —0.80 |
| Delhi | 81.0 | 54.0 | 53 | 1.22 | —0.89 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | |
| Agra | 80.7 | 54.9 | 53 | 1.59 | +0.16 |
| Mainpuri | 81.4 | 52.5 | 44 | 1.28 | —0.05 |
| Jhansi | 84.4 | 53.8 | 37 | 2.36 | +2.26 |
| Cawnpore | 81.8 | 54.4 | 41 | 2.51 | +2.26 |
| Allahabad | 81.2 | 50.2 | 40 | 2.04 | +0.21 |
| RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA— | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 85.1 | 51.2 | 50 | 0 | —0.75 |
| Karachi | 77.8 | 63.2 | 70 | 0.28 | —0.78 |
| Ajmer | 83.8 | 44.2 | 43 | 0.23 | —0.72 |
| Jodpur | 80.4 | 51.2 | 33 | 0.41 | —0.52 |
| Kotah | 85.0 | 50.0 | 28 | 0 | —0.10 |
| Mount Abu | 76.8 | 44.9 | 19 | 0 | —0.86 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA— | | | | | |
| West— | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 88.7 | 47.8 | 23 | 0 | —0.21 |
| Dwarka | 85.5 | 65.5 | 56 | 0 | —0.49 |
| Veraval | 80.6 | 66.3 | 21 | 0 | —0.33 |
| Rajkot | 93.1 | 50.0 | 43 | 0 | —0.32 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 92.6 | 54.6 | 43 | 0 | —0.57 |
| Surat | 90.4 | 0.5 | 25 | 0.07 | —0.57 |
| Ahmedabad | 94.3 | 50.5 | 28 | 0 | —0.23 |
| Deesa | 94.4 | 47.7 | 23 | 0 | —0.33 |
| Neemuch | 80.8 | 46.8 | 22 | 0.01 | —0.56 |
| Indore | 86.8 | 44.0 | 24 | 0.47 | —0.34 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 81.9 | 45.0 | 45 | 1.19 | —0.76 |
| Saugor | 84.6 | 50.0 | 32 | 0.39 | —0.92 |
| Hoshangabad | 8 | 47.8 | 51 | 0.60 | —0.66 |
| Khandwa | 91.4 | 47.8 | 32 | 0.46 | —0.44 |
| Akola | 92.6 | 48.5 | 32 | 0.10 | —0.49 |
| Amraoti | 91.8 | 5.6 | 28 | 0.16 | —1.49 |
| Nagpur | 89.6 | 54.0 | 26 | 0.19 | —1.21 |
| Chanda | 89.9 | 48.8 | 54 | 0.06 | —1.01 |
| Raipur | 84.6 | 50.0 | 40 | 2.20 | +0.89 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | |
| Bombay | 86.2 | 68.5 | 78 | 0 | —0.70 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.5 | 67.0 | 69 | 0 | —0.84 |
| Marmugoa | 87.0 | 70.5 | 5 | 0.15 | —1.09 |
| Karwar | 86.9 | 68.6 | 85 | 0 | —2.06 |
| DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | |
| Hyderabad | 90.2 | 47.0 | 31 | 0 | —0.90 |
| Malegaon | 91.1 | 53.4 | 17 | 0.12 | —1.25 |
| Ahmednagar | 91.4 | 49.9 | 38 | 0 | —1.15 |
| Poona | 92.6 | 52.2 | 37 | 0.08 | —1.45 |
| Sholapur | 90.0 | 55.8 | 34 | 0 | —1.24 |
| Bijapur | 87.2 | 53.6 | 25 | 0.07 | —1.87 |
| Aurangabad | 91.1 | 54.0 | 12 | 0 | —1.22 |
| Silarmaba (Indore) | 90.5 | 5.4 | 20 | 0.48 | —0.51 |
| Hyderabad | 87.6 | 54.4 | 37 | 0.01 | —1.36 |
| MALABAR AND CENTRAL— | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 89.1 | 72.0 | 77 | 5.77 | +2.89 |
| Calicut | 86.4 | 75.4 | 77 | 3.0 | +2.26 |
| Cochin | 89.7 | 75.2 | 74 | 10.25 | +7.21 |
| Colombo | 88.1 | 73.8 | 84 | 17.48 | +7.07 |
| MADRAS AND SOUTHERN— | | | | | |
| MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | | | |
| Kodaikanal | 67.2 | 52 | 78 | 1.72 | —1.90 |
| Palamcottah | 93.2 | 61.7 | 28 | 0.— | —1.82 |
| Pamban | 87.8 | 68.4 | 55 | 3.12 | —1.77 |
| Negapatam | 87.2 | 66.4 | 82 | 25.07 | +15.73 |
| Madras | 87.2 | 66.4 | 82 | 2.62 | +0.07 |
| Bangalore | 85.4 | 57.1 | 49 | 0.00 | —0.97 |
| Coimbatore | 90.0 | 62.0 | 80 | 11.28 | +5.95 |
| Trichinopoly | 91.0 | 65.5 | 57 | 27.61 | +19.76 |
| Madura | 84.1 | 66.7 | 75 | 66.40 | +36.82 |


**WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?**



1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

O. C. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor should be without one.

**ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.**

**Every wineglassful of 'Wincarnis' means an increased amount of**

***New* strength,**
***New* rich red blood,**
***New* nerve force,**
***New* vitality.**

The outstanding value of 'Wincarnis' in promoting a *progressive* increase in strength and vitality is due to the *four-fold* power which 'Wincarnis' possesses.

In one rich delicious health-giving preparation, 'Wincarnis' comprises a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve strengthener.

That is why 'Wincarnis' has proved of such great value in giving *new* strength, *new* rich red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality to countless thousands of Weak, Anæmic, Nervous and Run-down men and women.

And it is also the reason why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'

If *you* are Anæmic, or Weak, or Run-down, or Nervous, or trying to regain strength after an illness—do as thousands of others have done.

Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes from rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.

Remember the 30 years' reputation of 'Wincarnis'—remember there are imitations on the market which attempt to trade upon the reputation of 'Wincarnis.'

Therefore, *be sure you get 'Wincarnis.'* If you want to get well—shun substitutes.

If you are offered a substitute, say "No thank you, I *must* have 'Wincarnis.'"

WINCARNIS

*Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.*

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.



## Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10 each

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea an for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.

*Sold everywhere in India and also by* Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,

Warli, Laboratory, Bombay, 1.

*Telegraphic Address:*—

BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.



## America-India Export Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

BOMBAY No. 2.

*WHOLESALE DEALERS*

IN

**ELECTRICAL ACCESSORES LAMPS, etc.**

*Prices on Application.*


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES

London, February 18th,

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic Transfers.. | 1/4 3/8 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 3/3 7/8 |
| Bar Gold | 105/6 |

| Months. | To-day's prices |
|---|---|
| Mar | 13.10 |
| May | 13.60 |
| July | 14 02 |

Liverpool, February 18th,

| | |
|---|---|
| Mar, | 8.57 |
| May, | 8.77 |
| July | 8 95 |
| Oct. | 9 07 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 18th.

| | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar, Sellers | 42 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, Sellers | 44 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, Sellers | 44/3 |

Very slow demand, weakness in rupee,

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Fev. 19.

Futures received from New York tod-a are 22 lower. The Marwari bazaar opened for fully good M. G. Broach at Rs. 311 and went down to Rs 308½ and was Rs. 309½ 3 p.m. Finally the bazaar closed at Rs 310.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 310 and closed at Rs. 310.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady with unchanged prices and about 200 Bales are reported to have been sold yesterday out of which about 1,000 bales are of last year's crop.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m**

Bombay, Feb, 17th;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. |
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | | 310 |
| Fully Good Bengal | March | | 209 |
| Fully Good Bengal | May | | 216 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra's | March | | 248 1/2 |
| " | May | | 262 1/2 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 17th;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M G Bengal | March | 205 |
| " " | May | 213 |
| Fully Good M G Broach | April-May | 310 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | March | 250 |
| " " | May | 262 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 17th,

| Description, | Super-fine | Fine | F G Good, | Delivery, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M,G, Bengal | 232 | 217 | 202 | |
| M,G, Sind Punjab | 232 | 217 | 202 | " |
| M,G, Oomra No, 4 | | 230 | 215 | " |
| M,G, Central P No, 1 | 285 | 275 | 260 | " |
| M,G, Central P No, 2 | | 259 | 235 | " |
| M,G, Khandeish No, 3 | | 217 | 205 | " |

### RECEIPTS:

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m, on 19th February 1921.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,151 | Bales |
| Wheat | 15,741 | Cwts, |
| Linseed | 504 | " |
| Rapeseed | 116 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 765 | " |
| Poppyseed | Nil. | |
| Groundnuts | 1,124 | " |
| Castorseed | 93 | " |
| Rice | 131,721 | " |
| Myrabollams | 169 | " |
| Cottonseed | 19,207 | " |
| Mowraseed | Nil | |
| Gram | 1,802 | " |
| Juwar | 2,837 | " |
| Masur | 3,510 | " |
| Barley | Nil. | |
| Bajra | 3,675 | " |
| Coal | 1,451 | Tons |

### MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, February 19.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 3/5/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 89

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-7/8.
D. D. on London, 1/3 15/16.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 173.
American Cross rate Dols. 3.89.
London Silver spot D. 33-7/8.
London Silver forward D. 33¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 67.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55
4 per cent. Port Trust due 197 62.
6 per cent. Port True due 1930. 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974. 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Tru due 1974 62
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day

### RAIDS BY WAZIR GANGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes that small Wazir raiding gangs are again active in Miranzai valley between Hangu and Thall. On the afternoon of the 8th instant a party consisting of two surveyors and three Punjabi Mussalman sepoys were ambushed about four miles from Darsamand camp. Of the party, one surveyor and one sepoy who was wounded escaped and the remaining three were killed. By the time the troops arrived on the spot, the raiders had decamped.

# SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19.

S S Boa, Viagem, Kennedy, Southampton
S S Neuralia, Addenbrook, Karachi.
S S Kawachu Maru, Isuji, Kobe etc.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19.

S S Malwas, Thompson, London.

Feb. 20.

S S Canara, Dickinson, Rangoon.
S S Orna, Moxon, Rangoon.
S S Chakla, Fitt, Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer Itauaa for Calcutta
Steamer Jeddah for Jeddah
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste

S S Boa Viagem:—The steamer Boa Viagem, 327 tons, Captain R Kennedy arrived in harbour on Saturday from Southa. with ballast.

S S Neuralia:—The B I S N Company's steamer Neuralia, 5,656 tons, Captain J H Addenbrook, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 42 passengers.

S S Kawachi Maru:—The steamer Kawachi Maru, 3,572 tons Captain J Isuji arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 574 passengers.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain E G M Dickinson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain W Moxon, sailed yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Malwa:—P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Malwa, 5,935 tons, Captain A Thompson, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for London etc., with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain W A Fitt sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

### EXPORTS.

Feb. 19.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—4500 cwts ground nuts 5000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.
S S Neuralia for Antwerp—201 cwts gum arabic M Jafferbhoy; 385 bales cotton Patel Bros; 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 255 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.
S S Wechtdijk for Hamburg—220 bales cotton K Dewchand & Co.
S S Hatimura for Hamburg—11999 cwts crushed bones Ralli Bros.
S S Hatimura for Genoa—500 cwts caster seed Ralli Bros.
S S Cacovia for Trieste—500 bales cotton Dewchand and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Cacovia for Venice—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Kasade Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co Ltd; 236 cotton T M K Kaisha.
S S Kasade Maru for Kobe—150 bales cotton T M Kaisha.
S S Kasade Maru for Moji—2375 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Kasade Maru for Yokkaichi—550 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 25 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Kasade Maru for Nagasaki—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Kasade Maru for Yokohama—600 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Bielefield for Kobe—200 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co; 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton T M K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Bielefield for Yokkaichi—100 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.
S S Bielefield for Osaka—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Bielefield for Yokohama—450 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.
S S Atlas Maru for Osaka—295 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
S S Atlas Maru for Kobe—50 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 154 bales cotton Ralli Bros
S S Atlas Maru for Shanghai—699 bales cotton H Nensey & Co; 1090 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

### IMPORTS.

Feb. 19.

S S Mundra from Rangoon Agents M M & Co—126374 bags rice; 5 cases cheroots; 500 bags beans; 2230 bags cottonseed; 306 bags maize; 100 bags millet; 519 bags mony; 50 bags blackoorid; 50 bags chora; 20 cases confectionery; 4 cases office paper; 1 bundle survey instruments; 1 case slippers.

S S Ujina from Calcutta Agents M M & Co—3875 bags rice; 816 bags oorid; 499 bags cement; 1810 bags kallai; 359 bags betelnuts; 4162 bags sugar; 2216 bales hessian cloth; 1431 bales gunny bags; 36 bales jute twine; bales jute; 20 case cutch; 16 barrels mineral blacking; 18 cases sealing wax; 190 cases alpine milk; 11 cases electrical goods; 51 cases 334 half chests tea; 114 coils manilla rope.

### CASE AGAINST "BANGBASI,"

**ALLEGED DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS,**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Feb. 18.

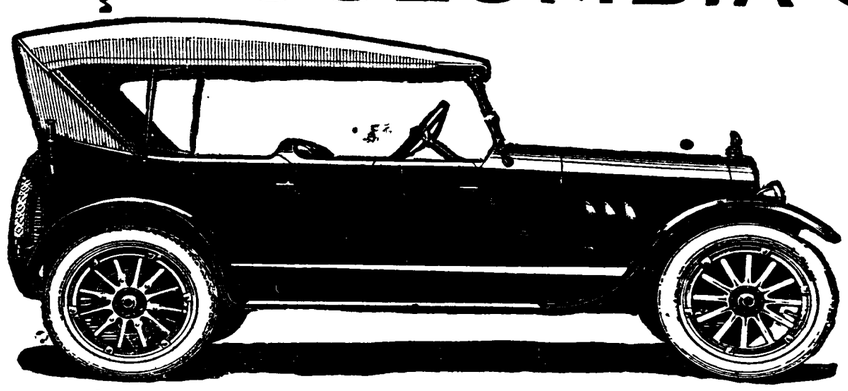
At the High Court, Justice Crieves is engaged in hearing a suit brought by Dwigendra Ghosh, Police Inspector, against the editor, publisher and printer of the "Bangabasi", a vernacular keekly paper of Calcutta claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages. The plaintiff's case was that on the 12th December 1917, Chilmari Bazar was looted and in this connection he made several arrests. A few days after the defendants published two articles containing defamatory statements against the plaintiff. The paper said the plaintiff made indiscriminate arrests and created a reign of terror in the locality, the plaintiff, the paper stated, took bribes and committed acts of indecent assault on women and one woman died in consequence of torture.

The defence was that the articles were published on a privileged occasion with a view to draw the attention of authorities to those complaints and that the charges were true in substance and fact. Evidence was then gone into and the case is proceeding.

A Calcutta telegram of February 17 states:—Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and onesixteenth pence. Demand Bills:—One Shilling four and one enghth pence.

A Rawalpindi message of Feb. 18 says the Duke is looking particularly fit and is apparently thoroughly enjoying his visit to Rawalpindi. At a garden party of Indian officers yesterday he remained till after six o'clock and had many conversations with veteran Indian officers and others present.


# COLUMBIA-SIX



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The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him and purchased by his sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

*His son writes* :—

TO THE EMINENT SEALPTURE
MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you specially made for us with such ordnous labour has really been a complate success, and I have liked it extremely. Other members of our family also highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almightly for your future prosperity. With kindly regards.

*Poona City*, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours, (Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

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# BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

## LAST DAY: BIG MEETING.

### ST. QUIN WINS THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Yesterday saw the last day of the Big Meeting of this year's racing season in Bombay. It was the day of two of the most popular races of the season:—The Byculla Club Cup and The Turf Club Cup—On Cup Day, as it is popularly known every one makes it a point to attend to the races, and it is the day on which th largest attendance is generally recorded. Yesterday's attendance was certainly, large, but we have seen a much larger crowd on previous Cup days. There was plenty of space to move about in and the stands were by no means packed to suffo cation as we have seen before. The weather was cool and pleasant which enabled the public to move about more comfortably. Society was well represented and many pretty frocks, hats, and sunshades were to be seen. The races proved very interesting and there was muc speculation among the public about the winners of the Byculla Club Cup and the Turf Club Cup. Most people thought that Roubaix had a good chance over the distance and consequently he started at odds on to again disappoint a considerable fol lowing. St. Quin contrary to expectation with Barden up, won the race easily whil his better fancied stable companion Simon's Choice secured second place only The Turf Club Cup was annexed by Ros Hill, though the public gave Mentor an Trade Mark a better chance. Two acci dents marred the proceedings of the after noon when Brown fell off Dartmoor and Rose off Cally. Fortunately they both escaped serious injury though both of them could not ride again during the rest of the day. Brown who came back walking was cheered by the public but poor Joe Rose was taken to the surgery in the ambulance

It must have been rather trying to the jockeys to begin the proceedings of the afternoon with a 5 furlong straight race The first event on the card was, in effect the 1st Divison of the Moreland Plate fo horses in the 3rd Division, distance 5 fur longs straight, A large field of twenty one horses started in this race in which Valentine's Brook, Renette, Summer's Joy and Lace were considered the best of the lot. Valentine's Brook ran prominently to be beaten at the post by Lace ridden by Townsend who is the best jockey here on the 5 furlongs straight course.

Fourteen horses in the 2nd Division ran in the Stockwell Handicap 6 furlongs; it was a handicap selling race. Fussy, Brown up, started favourite and there were many who fancied Tagamor and Belle Voyageuse. Fussy was beaten near home by Tagamor who has at last won his first race in India after so many years in the country. Belle Voyageuse does not seem to do well in the 2nd Division, her weight was not favourable—she came with a late rush; but she was a long way behind at the finish and managed to get a bad fourth.

The 2nd Division of the Moreland Plate was won easily by Sospello; She She and Ragazzo placed.

The Stand Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 2nd Division saw a good field out. In this race Love Glass, Misri Lal and Plaxtol were well backed. Gunning had many supporters, but he again made a poor show in the race Misri Lal inspite of his weight, defeated his field easily. Love Glass the favourite was a bad fourth. Fleurbaix caused surprise by placing third in this company. Christmas Holiday who was doing well in the straight was badly bumped which extinguished his chances

The Turf Club Cup was the fifth event on the programme. This year a better class of animals started. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdass had no less than four contestants in a field of sixteen and all of them had fair chance of winning this trophy. His bracket was consequently heavily backed for win though the public did not exactly know who would do it among the quartette Rose Hill who won returned no less than 103 for place money. Dilawar again ran well and secured third place. Tipperary placed second which was a remarkable performance after his recent attack of illness. Ferry Boat was believed to be hot stuff in this race but his presence in the race cost not only lot of money to many people, but also the life of a goat who, we believe was sacrificed with Semitic ceremony in propriation to the gods of wealth—but this time Olympia was deaf. Mandil was never in the race, he may take it in his head to run differently next Saturday when a much coveted trophy is aspired by many,

The success of Mr. Mathuradass in the Turf Club Cup encouraged the followers of his stable to back Roubaix fearlessly in the Byculla Club Cup. Not only that people believed that the day would be most auspicious for Mr. Mathuradass wh did not fare so well in the big races, but the distance and weight were thought to be most favourable to the great stayer Great disappointment prevailed after he was hopelessly beaten in the race, though he made a gallant bid for victory in the straight. His adversary again proved to be one of Mr Gladstaun's horses. Mr. Gal staun has now well avenged the trouncing Mr. M. Goculdass gave him in Calcutta The timing of St. Quin, 2 mins 32 secs is a record for the distance

In the Mansfield Plate, Gal-way Gate was heavily bac ed but again failed near home where he was beaten by Dorania smartly ridden by Townsend. But for the failure of Rou baix the day would have been indeed triumph for Mr. Mathuradas as h Mechanic won the last race of the day, the Town Plate. That smart rider Easton piloted him home to victory in his usual dashing manner.

The W. I. T. C. seems determined treat the press with most disheartening in difference. No press man was asked to witness the presentation of the Cup though all over the world the press is never ignored on such occasions. Even the W. I. T. C. menials seem to have re marked this contempt for the press; other. wise the Parsee who is in charge of the Press room would not have dared to pre vent a correspondent of the Associated Press, who writes for a very influential journal here, to use the telephone in the press room, while he allows all his Parsee friends to make a free use of th same. (The press correspondent in ques tion, who is a Calcutta man, thought the behaviour of the Parsee to be very strang if not very impertinent. What is the earthly use of a telephone in the Press Room then?

The handicapping of Krushan at 10 stones, in the Turf Club Cup in which he was scratched, was a subject of adverse criticism in racing circles. Krushan who is a champion over 6 furlongs and as far as one mile was given 9.8 in two such races which he won hands down. In that 6 furlongs race he could have beaten his field as easily with 10-8 But this horse is no good over a mile and it was precisely in such a race, the Turf Club Cup of 1¼ miles, that he was given 10 stones. Evidently the handicapper is not very conver sant with the past performances of this great Arab horse.

The details:—

THE MORLAND PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third, Rs 400 A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's LACE 7-13, Townsend ..... 1
Mrs A. Owen's VALENTINE' BROOK 8-5, J. Meekings ..... 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BATHURST 7-6 cd. 7-7 Lambert ..... 3
Mr. W. P Pechey's Balira 8-12 Harrison ...
Not run: Jadoo; Mynden Chief; Precise.
Also ran:—Chauntress 9/8, Summer's Joy 9/6. Huon River 9/2, Renette 9/13. Celia 7/2 Mirabelle 8/11, Maiden Palm 8/6, Winnie 8/5, Try All 8/2 Box O'Tricks 7/10, Veneiere 7/10, Binfield Grove 7/12 South Notts 7/12, Lady Changeful 7/8, Glenoma 7/4, Lomo 7/0 White Monday 6/12.
The Race:—They got away in a bunch, Valentine's Brook, Renette and Lace with South Notts next was the order, South Notts went to the front afer a while and led from Valentine's Brook and Lace, on nearing home Valentine's Brook took command and looked like winning until challenged by Lace who won a well timed race by 3/4 length, Bathurst came with a rush to place third, 2 lengths away, neck between third and fourth.
Time.—1min. 3/5secs.
Favourite: Valentine's Brook.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 22-8. Rs. 18-8, and Rs. 24.
2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 16 Rs 10-8 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: C Bleach.

THE STOCKWELL HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winer Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. Selling Handicap Horses 2nd Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' TAGAMOR 7-13 Harrison 1
Mr F. A. Tarrant's FUSSY 8-4 Brown ..... 2
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's WOORALI 8-12, Stokes ..... 3
Capt. P Bowret's Belle Voyageuse II 8-0 Donnelly .....
Not run: Fleurbaix.
Also Ran:—Braida Garth 9/0, Verres 9/0, Dori 8/4, Forfeit Lass 8/2 Royal Band Granite 8/1, Penny Pie 8/0, Miss Rollestone 7/10, Like Magic 7/8 Anthracite 7/5.
The Race:—Braida Garth dwelt at the barrier when they started Fussy was first into her strides and showed the way to Woorali and Forfeit Lass. Fussy was followed into the straight by Forfeit Lass who suddenly broke down, Tagamor and Woorali then moved up and challenged Fussy. Tagamor overpowered Fussy in tne last bit and won by 1/2 length; 3/4 length, 1/2 lengths Belle Voyageuse placed a bad fourth.
Time.—1min. 15 3/5secs.
Favourite: Fussy.
1st Tote Paid Win Rs. 45-8. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 79-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 26-8. Places Rs. 11-8. Rs. 8 and Rs. 39-8.
Trainer: A. Hoyt.

THE MORLAND PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' SOSPELLO 8-12, Ruiz ..... 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's RAGAZZO 7-8, Stokes' ..... 2
Mr. Heath's SHE SHE 8-0 Donnelly ..... 3
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin 7-10, Bona ..... 4
Not run:—Prime Boy; Overseas.
Also ran: Millmount 8/13, Miss Goodenough 8/9, Lucky Queen 8/6 Allenscore 8/5, Nerissa 8/5, White Poppy 7/13 Pretty Margaret 7/13 Tresham 7/12, Fire Finch 7/12, Mim 7/10; Laranja 7/5; Land Lady 7/2 Leicester Square 7/3, Ho Ho 7/2.
The Race:—Allensmore, She She, Ragazzo and Sospello were in the first group of leaders they ran in this order named for 3½ furlongs, when they came near the member's stand Sospello overhauled the leaders, followed by Ragazzo, She She, they finished in the order named. Won by 1 lengths, same, same.
Favourites: She She, Nerissa and Sospello.
Time.—1min. 2/5 secs.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 58. Place Rs. 22, Rs 46-8 and Rs 32.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 11-8 Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: T. Ferguson (Senr.)

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' MISRI LAL 9-6 Ruiz 1
Mr. Kelso's PLAXTOL 8-8 McPherson .....2
Mr. Gold's FLUERBAIX 7-5 Townsend ... 3
Mr. Hasting's Love Glass 8-13 Stokes ..... 4
Also Ran:—Silver Saint 9/4 Antic 9/0 Thunder 8/12, Christmas Holiday 8/11; Gadtuna 8/10, Giacomi 8/5 Gunning 8/0 Mossley 7/13.
The Race:—Christmas Holiday cracked the pace at the beginning, Love Glass, Mossley Giacomi, and Fleurbaix ranged alongside the leader, these positions changed at the 2nd furlong where Misri Lal and Plaxtol made a forward movement, Misri Lal accompanied by Plaxtol came first into the straight with Love Glass at their heels, a great race was witnessed between Misri Lal and Plaxtol the former won in excellent style by a neck, Fleurbaix came with a late rush and deprived Love Glass a third place by a neck length.
Time:—2min. 7 2/5secs.
Favourite: Love Glass.
1st Tote Paid Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 70-8.
2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 28 8. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 10 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: T. Ferguson (Snr).
THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ Miles.
Winner a Cup, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies in the 1st and 2nd Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL 7-10 Herbert
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY 8-1 Morris .....
Mr. Heath's DILAWAR 7-13 Donnelly .....
Mr. A. E. Stephen's Huntsman 7-0 cd. 7-33, J. Meekings .....
Also ran:—Dartmoor 9/9, Mentor 9/2, Trade Mark 8/3 Chieftain 7/13, Mandil 8/13 Ferry B., 8/8 Shahzada 8/5, Hakum 8/5, Gold King 7/8, Kitchener 7/8, Juantity 7/5 Amir Aswad 6/12.
The Race:—When the field came into view Kitchener sprinted for the first half mile followed by Ferry Boat, Quantity and Huntsman, after they had passed the 7 furlongs post, Kitchener and Ferry Boat kept in front, Huntsman, Dilawar, Tipperary and Rose Hill were next. At the 3rd furlong Dartmoor threw his rider off, Rose Hill had then crept to the front with Dilawar and Tipperary close up, Rose Hill came first into the straight and was strongly challenged by Tipperary and Dilawar and after an exciting race Rose Hill won by 3/4 length, short head, 1/2 length.
Time —2min. 51 2/5secs.
Favourites: Mentor and Dilawar.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 103-8, Rs. 91-8 and Rs. 29.
2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 13-8.
Trainer: A. Hoyt
THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ Miles.
Winner a Cup £50, and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ST. QUIN 8-6 Barden 1
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's ALELI 8-5 Harrison ..... 2†
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE 8-3 Orrell ..... †
Mr. M. Goculdass' Roubaix 9-9 Huxley ...
Not run: Not Much.
†Dead heat.
Also ran:—William the Beau 8/12, Night Watch 8/9, First Flier 8/3, Crenedes 8/2, Our Stephen 8/4, Monteith 7/12, Senparison 7/11, Good Health 7/11, Brendan 7/9, Cally 7/4.
The Race:—As they appeared along the furlong straight course Simon's Choice was most prominent and headed First Flier, Our Stephen and Aleli, Brendan and Senparison passed behind this group of leaders, Simon's Choice and Brendan took up the running and brought them along at the 2nd furlong post Here Cally came to grief threwing Rose down, Simon's Choice and Aleli came abreast into the straight and made a great race of it down the straight, where St. Quin came with a great run to win by 1 length from Simon's Choice and Aleli who dead-heated.
Time.—2mins 32 secs.
Favourite: Roubaix.
1st Tote Paid Win Rs. 67-8. Places Rs. 73 Rs. 66-8 and Rs. 54.
2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 29 Rs. 35 and Rs. 28-8.
Trainer: P J. Firth.
THE MANSFIELD PLATE. Distance Furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000, Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. Nadir Garda's DORANIA 7-3 Townsend
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GALWAY GATE 9-6 Orrell .....
Mr. G. E. D Langley's POIGNANT 9-4, Barnett ..... 3
Mr. K. R S.'s Quarryman 9-2 Lambert ...
Did not run:—Camberley.
Also ran:—Not Much 9/6, Western Way 9/5 Vallance 7/9, Verge 8/3, Cresset 8/0.
The Race:—Quarryman was fractious dwelt when they moved away. Galway Gate made the pace hot, leading Cresset, Dorania and Poignant, Quarryman was last, Galway Gate ran from pillar to post and looked certain winner till very near home where Dorania put in a vigorous spurt and overpowered Galway Gate to win convincingly by 1½ lengths, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time.—1min. 14 3/5secs.
Favourite:—Galway Gate.
1st Tote Paid Win Rs. 238. Place Rs. 40-8. Rs. 17 and Rs 30-8.
2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 17-6, Rs. 9 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: C. Bleach.
THE TOWN PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (On Round Course).
Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. Handicap for Arab Ponies I and II Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC 9-0 Easton
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's TIT BITS 7-9 Stokes .....
Mr. J. K. Irani's RED CROSS 9-6 Ruiz ...3
The Uvaraja of Kholapur's Waterloo 8-6, Lambert .....
Not run: Khailan.
Also Ran:—Bhookhri 8/1, Resident 9/6, Four Aces 8/9, Grey Renard 7/4, Defender 8/7 Taj 7/6 Dublin 7/5 Aladdin 7/2.
The Race:—Waterloo jumped in front and led Resident, Mechanic and Tit Bits, Red Cross was lying last, This order was maintained into the straight where Waterloo was passed by Mechanic, Tit Bits and Red Cross. They finished in the order named. Won by 2 lengths, short head, short, head.
Time:—1min. 7secs.
Favourite: Four Aces.
1st Tote Paid Win: Rs. 33/8 Places Rs. 43. Rs. 20 and Rs. 28.
2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 17-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: A Hoyt.

## RACING AND GAMBLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It may interest you and your readers to know that whilst there is a famine raging, and what with all forms of gambling recently mentioned in your paper, the huge sum of Rs. 6,23,860 passed through the *Win Tote only* on the third day of the Bombay Races Saturday, 12th instaut:—

If the gambling Public were asked to give this sum for a charitable object for any creed it would take twelve years to collect.

Over a lakh of rupees was invested on the Gough Memorial Plate.

On a rough estimate of the workings of the 4 Totes the Western India Turf Club must have cleared a lakh and three-quarters in Commission and fraction money.—Yours, etc.,

ARGUS.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

### SIXTH EXTRA MEETING

### GOLDEN SQUARE WINS HASTINGS PLATE,

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Two more Extra meeting and the Calcutta racing season will come to an end, but it seems that racegoers are not yet satiated for the attendance is still as big as ever and large fields turn out. Today's racing proved disastrous to an army of backers, as except Fleurette in the first race not a single favourite materialised. The Plassey plate was won by Moringham on whom the totalisator paid a dividend of Rs. 483. On More Trouble the tote returned Rs. 296.

The Nawab of Dacca is to be congratulated on his success as he won two races, first with More trouble and then with Golden sqare quarterly ran a surprisingly good race and came in second to Norma Stroker in a field of ninteen. In the Clive plate Division 1 Hapton while running prominently broke a blood vessed and had to be stopped.

THE DUM DUM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Highweight Handicap for the English and the Australasian ponies 14-1 7 under and C B ponies 14-2.
Mr. Pannick's FLEURETTE. 9-8. Northmore .....
Mr. Mack's CARELESS GIRL 9-12 Young... 1
Mr. Ever's WALLY. 7-6. Moosandiss ..... 3
Maj. Raymond's PHYLLID. 8-6, Harrison 4
Also ran:—Green Pearl 10-4; May Morn 8-11; Tanyum 7-12; Sinn Feiner 7-7; Florrie M 7-2; Lady Malwood 7-0; Gipsys Pride 7-0
Won by 1¼ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third, 2 length between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 30 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 32 win; Rs. 17, Rs. 26, and Rs. 24 places.
Betting:—5 to 2 Fleurette, threes Green Pearl, fives May Morn and Carel Less Girl, longer prices the others.
The Race:—After a long delay they were despatched leved. Phyllis D at once dashed to the front followed by Wally, May Morn and Fleurette, Green Pearl being third from last. Phyllis D led into the straight with Fleurette second and Careless Girl third. Fleurette then went on to win easily.
THE CLIVE PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division.
Mr. Liw's NORMA STOKER. 8-9, Young. 1
Mr. Butlin's QUARTERLY, 8-6, Meades ... 2
Mr. Lauder's ASHBEDE, 7-7, Northmore. 3
Mr. Sait's ABAJALA, 7-12, O'Brien ..... 4
Also ran:—White Sapphire 9-0, Still Better 8-11, Second Sight 8-8, Verland Rose 8-4, Black Jess 8-3, Hurdy Gurdy 8-2, P. M. 8-2, Winning 8-2, Peace Celebration 7-13, Ill 7-10, Lillie Bridge 7-10, Argen 7-5, Chert 7-3, Caddy 7-0.
Won by ¼ length. Neck between second and third. Neck between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 28 2-5 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 119 win; Rs. 55, Rs. 154 and Rs. 74 places.
Betting:—Fours Verland Rose, fives Abajala, sixes White Sapphire and Second Sight, eights Norma Stoker, and longer prices the others.
The Race:—Verland Rose and Chert led in company with Norma Stoker, Quarterly and Ashbede. Verland Rose led into the straight and then she seemed to have had enough. Norma Stoker now assumed command and stalling off challenge of Quarterly won.
THE CLIVE PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division.
Mr. Raikut's BARSEN, 8-5, Harrison ..... 1
Mr. Alibo's IDYL, 8-2, O'Brien ..... 2
Mr. Mikron's GOLDEN STREAM, 8-4, Higgins .....
Mrs. Low's THE DEVIL, 7-13, (car. 8-0), Young .....
Also ran:—Hapton 9-5, Soviet 9-4, Eagles Nest 9-2; Green Boy 9-0, Buckgrass 8-12, Royal Sign 8-8, Golden Treasure 8-5, Tete Montee 8-2 (car. 8-3), No Ball 7-12 (car. 8-0), Flying Dart 7-11, Staples 7-0, Galley law 7-9, Talcum 7-9.
Won by neck, ¾ length between second and third. ¼ length between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 28-2 secs.
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 81 win; Rs. 26, Rs. 54 and Rs. 26 places.
Betting 7 to 2 Royal Sign, fours Golden Stream, eights Idyl, tens Flying Dart, Barsen, Soviet, longer prices the others.
The Race:—Golden Stream, Buckgrass and Barsen was the order at start. Then came the main body of the field with Golden Treasure last. Buckgrass soon retired. Barsen challenged and passed Golden Stream near distance and going on won easily.
THE DARJEELING PLATE (DIV. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for maiden horses in Fourth Division.
Nawab of Dacca's MORE TROUBLE 7-10 O'Bren .....
Mr. Ivan Jones' COLONEL CHUTNEY 8-1, Higging .....
Mr. Dee's ALIEN DAISY 7-4 Bond .....
Mr. Pugh's RHEIDOL 81, Thompson ... 4
Also ran:—High life 9-0, Hugh Roe 8-10, Marble Rock 8/9, Avon 8-6 Maypole 8-4, Cape Clear 8-1, Tycoom 7-11, Moon Flower 7-1
Won by 3/4th length, Neck between 2nd and 3rd. 1 1/4th lengths between 3rd and 4th.
Time 1 minute 16 3/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid Rs. 296 for a win, and Rs. 54, 42, and 51 for places.
Betting:—3 to 2, Cape Clear, fours Rhedol fives Moonflower, sixes Colonel Chutney. longer prices others.
The race:—Colonel Chutney was quickest away. He led from Marble Rock, More Trouble and Alien Daisy. Then came Moon flower. Something happened to Moonflower near the three furlong post. More Trouble went to head of affairs entering the straight and won with a bit to spare.
THE HASTINGS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winners Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in Second Division.
Nawab of Dacca's GOLDEN SQUARE 8-0, Walker ..... 1
Mr. Pratt's GLENALLON 7-8, Orchard ... 2
Mr. Pannick's PICKET 7-9, Northmore ... 3
Mr. Lauder's HAPPY IOLA 8-4, Doy ... 4
Also ran:—Solo Bridge 9-0, Passing 8-9, Roncovaux 8-9, Jack 8-4, Kilrea 8-3, Poseidon 7-5,
Won by neck, 1/2 length between 2nd and 3rd. 1 length between 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1 minute 40 and 3/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid: Rs. 49 for a win. and Rs. 22, Rs. 53 and Rs. 19 for places.
Betting:—Threes Picket, fours Golden Square, 9 to 2 Passing and Posedion, sixes Jack. Longer prices others.
The race:—Poseidon was left behind. Happy Iola led with Kilrea next when came Solo Bay and Passing and Golden Square, in the straight Golden Square assumed command Glenalvon came strong only by a short neck.
THE PLASSEY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
Winners Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in Fourth Division.
Mr. Bartleet's MOTRINGHAM 8-8, Fozard .....
Mr. Lauder's NAUTCH GIRL 8-3, Northmore .....
Col. Smith and Mr. Lauder's ARTHUR OLEARY 8-3, Dobie .....
Mr. Roy Chowdhury's JAUNT 9-4, Lyons .....
Also ran:—Devils Bridge 8-8, Irish Field 9-0, Pagaini 8-13, Charmio 8-12, Lloyds 8-10, Silver Gift 8-8, Maharani 8-7, Stepaside 8-4 Well Over 8-3, Adorable 8-2, Brown Fowl 8-2, Aquae Solis 8-2, Foxtor 7-13, Nigg 7-8, Glen Lusset 7-0, Ladavon 7-0, Distinguished 7-0.
Won by a head 1/2 length between 2nd and 3rd. 1 length between 3rd and 4th.
Time:—2 minutes 24,5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 483 for a win and Rs. 14, Rs. 31 and Rs. 54 for places.
Betting:—Sixes Silver Gift seven Charmio, Lloyds, Arthur Oleary, Nautch Girl, eights Jaunt, Well Over. Longer prices others.
The race:—Distinguished made play in front of Adorable and Jaunt. Then came Aquae Solis, Arthur Oleary, Motringham and Nautch Girl. Jaunt assumed command two furlongs from home, but in the straight Motringham, Arthur Oleary, and Nautch Girl came strong and passed Jaunt.
THE DARJEELING PLATE. (Div. II.).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winners Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for maiden horses in Fourth Division.
Messrs. Cambell Harvey's DAISY RYAN 8-1, Thompson ..... 1
Col Smith and Mr. Lauder's AUGARY 8-5, Harrison ..... 2
Mr. Fordyce Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE 7-4, Ritchie ..... 3
Mr. Ever's LEADING GIRL 7-11, Owner 4
Also ran: Ozorina 9-0, Golden Memory 8-11, Mirror of Fashion 8-4, Nirvana 8-2, Rebecca 8-2, My Fancy 8-0, Ethelwill 7-13, Sans Merci 7-13, Bhiannon 7-9, Higher Level 7-9. Desdemona 7-7, Fraiding 7-0.
Won by a neck. 1 3/4th length between 2nd and 3rd. Head between 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 49 for a win; and Rs. 19, 22, and Rs. 81, for places.
Betting:—Threes Leading Girl, fours Golden Memory and Daisy Ryan, sixes Ozorina, eights Augary and Sans Merci. Longer prices others.
The race:—When the field came near home and the colours became distinguishable it was found that Daisy Ryan was leading with Augary and Sherwood Belle and Leading Girl behind. There was no change in the order till the post was passed.

## THE EMPIRE

One of the films to be shown will present scenes of the visit of the Duke to Calcutta, including the Government House garden party. Another film is a Chaplin comedy "The Cure." The cure as Charlie under goes it ought to be funny and many there is a drama which is described as a "further." It is called "The Lion's Prey" and is a film of vivid interest which has truly as its birth place.

"The Lion's Prey" is a tale of a young girl who was thrown at her father's death on the tender mercies of a hard-hearted uncle. Very early in life she was thrust out on the world and she found it so hard that she attempted suicide. Rescued from a watery grave by a couple of circus performers, she was invited to join them and soon she became known as "The Queen of the Air." Through the death of a relative she becomes heir to a fortune and then there follows on the part of the uncle a series of plots to secure the inheritance for himself, culminating in an attempt to murder her by thrusting her into a lion's den. This forms the exciting climax of the film. Of course help comes in the nick of time and there is a little romance at the end—

## WEST-END AND GLOBE CINEMAS

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have arranged to put a daily change of programmes at their two picture Houses during the Duke's visit. At the West End Cinema expensive films are announced. To-night and tomorrow "Daughter of the God's" is on the beard. At the Globe Cinema. Films from Hindu Mythology will be screened. To-night "Lankudahan" is presented and to-morrow "Krishna Janama."

## D. G. OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

A press communiqué says that his Excellency the Viceory has selected Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, to officiate as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service vice Major-General W. R. Edwards granted privilege leave for six months from 15th March, 1921, or subsequent date on wihch he may avail himself of it.

Sir John Hewett arrived at Lucknow on Feb. 18 and is staying at Government House.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR.

During the week end there are the performances of "The Dollar Princess" by the Bombay amateurs, with the farewell performance by the Royal Opera Company at the Excelsior Theatre this afternoon, but apart from these attractions, with the exception of the repeat presentations of "The Dollar Princess" next week end, the cinema will be shown during the week of the Royal Visit to the city.

As far as the cinema programmes are concerned, this is a Marie Corelli week at the Excelsior, and our advertisement columns give details of the arrangements which have been made. The films to be exhibited include "Vendetta". "Temporal Power". "Thelma," "Holy Orders" and "The Sorrows of Satan," all films which lend themselves very readily to cinematographic treatment, the kind that make interesting film stories.

### THE EMPRESS.

"Hello, Uncle!" That is not what the lady at the telephone exchange title overheard but the Octopus of an amusing comedy which is being presented at the Empress. Accompanying it are three more parts of that breezy and exciting serial, "The Trail of the Octopus." The Octopus loses on its tentacles this week, for the mysterious "Foo", one of the most powerful members of the secret societies is working against the hero and the heroine, passes out of the story. Last week the heroine, under hypnotic influence was about to stab her detective friend. This week she comes to her senses and of course she thinks better of it. Together they escape from "Foo's" clutches. Presently the detective turns up once more armed with the majesty of the law, and "Foo" is arrested. It transpires that he has been in the habit of murdering people by means of his poisoned nails. He digs his talons into his own flesh, and that's the end of this mysterious Chinaman. There are other more exciting incidents in the new instalment of the film.

### AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE,

#### THE DOLLAR PRINCESS,

The Bombay Amateurs presented "The Dollar Princess" for the first and last night to say that it was a brilliant success is not saying too much. If we have such amateur performances given in Bombay, why, is it not our duty to help amateur acting in our city. The play was a successful effort of co-operation of the European population of Bombay (though we noticed two Parsis in the orchestra) the ladies costumes were designed by Madame Lyall, and the gentlemen's by Messrs. Leech and Wellesley, Messrs. John Roberts helped with the furniture and so too did Messrs. Evans Fraser. Other arms helped with lighting effects and silver tabe appointments. The play was produced by Mr. McGrath and the musical director was Mr Bear under whose able guidance the orchestra played creditably allowing full scope to the voices of the singers the lighting effects were quite fascinating especially in the garden scene in the second act.

The plot is simple enough. There is Mr. Harry Conder, an American multi-millionaire who has a passon for engaging all sorts of titled people from the old world in his domestic service. The Earl of Quorn is groom to him, whilst the Duke of Stonehenge is his butler if you please. The Vicomte de Bresac, is his chef as bents a Frenchman. We see among his servants a Turkish Pasha and an Indian Rajah too. The atmosphere is of gold, gold and nothing but gold, money rules the world. Into this Mammon-worshipping atmosphere comes Freddy Fairfax, plain titleless Englishman. Now Conder has a sister by name Alice, who thinks that there is nothing that she cannot do with money. But she soon finds out that Fairfax does not care a rap for her money.

Before long, she realizes that he is her lord and master. The moral is good although the Americans may not like an Englishman to triumph over them in this manner even in a play!

Mr. McGrath was the lucky and clever Fairfax in the play. His acting and singing were quite pleasing. Mrs. McGarth as Alice looked every inch a multi-millionaire's sister. Mr. Binning as Bulger was most funny, partly consciously and partly unconsciously. Mrs. Binning as Olga, the lion-queen was perhaps the most fascinating actress to look at on the stage.

Her graceful movements were quite enjoyable the other actors and actresses also acquitted themselves quite creditably.

As the "Dollar Princess" will be on the stage for several days we hope, people will crowd to see it every night. Bombay has every reason to be proud of its amateur actors and actresses.


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# "NEW ERA" INDEED!

## KHILAFAT ARRESTS AT CALICUT.

## COLLECTOR'S ACTION APPLAUDED.

### QUESTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Council when the question of the election of the Presidents of District Boards was resumed, members took a more common sense view, and opposition to popular ministry being allowed to retain powers of nomination and exercise it when necessary was not very keen. On division being taken, the result was over 60 members were against the motion to deprive Government of power of nomination and 13 for it, so that it was lost by a overwhelming majority.

At 4 p.m. Mr. Krishnan Nair, membe for Malabar, was permitted to bring and draw attention to the Khilafat arrests at Calicut. The Governor, not having exercised his veto against it, Mr Nair referred to the circumstances which led up to the prohibition of the publi meetings at Calicut, and pointed out tha though Moplahs of Ernaad and Walluvana Taluks of Malabar were inclined to be turbulent, the District Magistrate's orde of prohibition could not be justified in town like Calicut, where the population wa largely non-Mahomedan and where the influence of educated classes would have effect of counteracting any moveme calculated to end in violence. The District Magistrate served the order on Mr Yakub Hassan and three local leaders wh were arrested, and asked to show caus why they should not funish security of keeping peace. They refused to show cause and straight way the Magistrate passed orders sending them to jail. Th speaker could very well understand the Magistrate's anxiety to prohibit holding meetings in some of the distant mofussil talukas At Calicut there were no disturbances or intimidation of people by Non-cooperation propagandists. A meeting was allowed to be held at the time Mr. Gandhi's visit, when about 30,00 people attended. Mr. Gandhi had preache Non-cooperation in very violent terms, an nothing occurred. In fact people listened to the speeches, went away and forgot all about it. There was now liveliness Calicut—a strike of vakils and of jutka drivers. The order had created quite a unnecessary sensation. The District Magistrate ought to have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of the situation. The action taken by the Magistrate instead of preventing the trouble may lead to a lot of trouble. The member propose moving a resolution disapproving the action of the Collector, when the President said that the member could not make motion formally committing the Council to a disapproval of the collector's action He could under rules only call for attention and move for an adjournment of the house. Mr. Nair moved for an adjournment. Mr. P Mampan seconded the adjournment of the house,

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

Sir Lionel Davidson said that before th member for Malabar had resolved on moving an adjournment of the house Government had already considered the possibility of making a statement to the house who must have been somewhat alarmed at the happenings at Calicut Mr. Davidson read extracts from the official correspondence and telegrams which passed between the collector and the Madras Government. The state of feeling in Malabar over the Non-cooperation movement among Moplahs was fully set out. There were intimidations and social boycotts. One Mahomedan Member of the Council was actually boycotted until he promised not to enter the Council, and another Mahomedan Member was threatened serious consequences as soon as he went back to Calicut; after the present Council meeting. The situation in Calicut was getting more and more serious and when Mr. Yakub Hassan arrived, he was served with a notice. In spite of this, arrangements were being made to hold meetings in disobedience of orders when Mr. Yakub Hassan and his friends were arrested, and on refusing to furnish security, committed to prison. The District Magistrate acted in consultation with and with the approval of the Government, who refused to extend Seditious Meetings Act right through Malabar, but gave the Magistrate discretion to stop any particular meeting at a particular locality. If he apprehended breach of peace, accused were given opportunity to give an undertaking that there would be no breach of peace but they refused deliberately to do so and went to jail. There was then a general debate, some members regretting the adoption of repressive measures at the present time in the history of the country and criticising the action taken by the Collector in preventing political leaders from exercising the constitutional right of free speech. Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty and another non-Brahmin leader applauded the action of the Collector. The former said that had Mr. Thomas not taken steps, another Punjab would have been repeated at Calicut. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer was addressing the house when at stroke of six one member moved for the adjournment of the house. As the dules laid down that the debate should close precisely at that hour, the President closed the debate and the house adjourned.

## TROUBLE AT CALICUT.

### QUESTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The situation in Calicut where Mr. Yakub Hassan and others have been arrested and sentenced again came up before the Council to-day With the permission of the house the President allowed Mr. Ramachandra Rao to ask the Home Member to give the latest information about the happenings in connection with the Khalifat arrests at Calicut.

Sir Lionel Davidson said he was grateful for the opportunity to place before the Council further information received from District Magistrate of Calicut. He read extracts from a telegram received from the Magistrate who stated that he had not been at fault in his expectation. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari dissociated himself completely from any idea of disobeying orders prohibiting meetings or encouraging others to do so—an attitude, Sir Lionel took leave to say, very different from that of Mr. Yakub Hassan his fellow—Khilafat worker and three others who had been committed to jail for refusing to give security. Mr. Rajagopali Chari is also Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee and arrived at Calicut on the 18th. A procession with songs was started on his arrival which becoming unmanageable was broken up by the police without trouble. Jutkas and rickshaws are now plying. Shops are open and business is going on as usual The Magistrate hopes the trouble at Calicut has ended. Sir Lionel hoped the Council would receive this good news with satisfaction. The latest news was received by the Council with applause.

## CALICUT MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN RESIGNS.

### PROTEST AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S TYRANNICAL RULE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 19.

Consequent on the arrest and imprisonment of Messrs. Yakub Hassan, Madhava Nair, Gopal Menon and Moideen Koya, Mr. C. V. Narayana Menon has tendered resignation of Chairmanship of the Calicut Municipality on account of the grave situation created by the District Magistrate's policy. He has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Council:—

"As a protest against the arbitrary and tyrannical manner in which the affairs in Calicut are being ordered by Mr. Thomas, District Magistrate, tending to endanger public peace and safety and regretting to see Government apparently allowing him to continue in his most unwise course, and seeing that my personal representations have had no effect whatever, I beg leave of the council to tender my resignation of the office of Chairman, as I feel I ought not to continue as Chairman when I have impotently to watch suspension of common rights and the reckless irritation of feelings of self-respecting citizens."

## MR. K. P. K. MENON GIVES UP PRACTICE.

### THE BARRISTER TO TAKE UP KHILAFAT WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 19.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menom, Barrister-at-Law, who came here on hearing o the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Yakub Hasan and the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a letter to the Calicut Press announcing his giving up the practice.

Mr. Menon says, "The situation created by the high handed action of the District Magistrate of Malabar left me little time to think before coming here. But, I have now decided to suspend my practice and take up the National work in Kerala immediately. I trust I shall be able to discharge the responsibilities. I have undertaken it under difficult circumstances when the friends with whom I long cherished the hope of working have been taken away by an arbitrary order and put in the only place, where a self-respecting citizen can be free in India."

### EXEMPLARY SELF-RESTRAINT.

Mr. Rajgopalachari wires from Calicut under date 19th instant:—

Saw Mrs. Gopala Menon and Mrs. Yakub Hussan. There are no two braver or more cheerful ladies. They have been a source of inspiration to all around. Mrs. Yakub Hassan will soon leave for Madras and organise work among ladies. Mrs. Gopal menon may also accompany, her delicate condition permitting. Enthusiasm for sacrifice is spreading. Repression has so far utterly failed in its purpose. People have been thoroughly self-restrained in spite of the greatest provocation.

### HON. MAGISTRATE RESIGNS.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 19.

Mr. Bemblasseri, Ravunniminon Councillor and Honorary Magistrate of thirty-five years' standing has tendered his resignation in consequence and as a protest against the repressive policy in Malabar.

### ARREST OF MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

#### BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATION

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, a meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday evening at Mustan Tank, in which a resolution congratulating Mr. Yakub Hassan and his comrades who were sent to jail, because they insisted on speaking the truth was passed. The meeting was attended by nearly 20 thousand people representing both the Muslim and the Hindu communities of Bombay. Many leaders of the people were present in the meeting and it was presided over by Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi. As the report of the meeting came late, we hold back its publication for a later issue of our paper.

## REPARATIONS.

### VON SIMONS ON IMPOSSIBILITY OF MEETING ALLIED DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 19

Berlin.—After conferring with the Baden Cabinet at Karlsruhe Von Simons addressed the Diet. He declared that no German statesman dared call on the people to perform forty-two years' corvee under the Entente conditions. Germany must therefore refuse to sign such an undertaking. The two important factors in the impending clearing up of the situation would be whether Germany was to retain Upper Silesia and what would be her relations with the United States.

## U. S. QUARANTINE ORDER.

### NOT TO AFFECT BIG BRITISH LINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 20.

A New York message states that the quarantine order has been modified and will now only apply to vessels from the Adriatic and certain other European ports. The order will not affect the big liners from Britain.

## AMERICAN EXPORTS.

### SOON TO BE CUT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 20.

Washington.—The annual report of the Federal Reserve Board expresses opinion that the American exports will soon have to be cut down to the most vital essentials, unless Europe's normal credit buying power is restored.

## EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY PROBLEMS

### DEPUTATION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Feb. 20.

That some European countries are deliberately and systematically inflating the exchange against themselves in order to undersell and get their industries going before meeting their indebtdness was a point urged by Sir Peter Rylands, a member of an influential industrial deputation to Mr. Chamberlain to urge the alleviation or postponement of taxation of industries during the present depression. It was pointed out that continental prices defied British competition and moreover there was great difficulty in obtaining remittances from certain countries.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the factors mentioned were beyond Government's control. With regard to remittances from Australia that was the concern of the Australian Government's internal financial policy. The difficulty in the case of markets like India and China did not concern remittances or exchange but was a question of the impossibility of disposing in those countries of goods ordered from Britain.

## COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

### ALLEGED GERMAN MONEY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb 20

Paris.—The examination of the arrested men in connection with the Communist movement in France has established that the alleged Bolshevist agent Abramovitch had a deposit of 200,000 francs in an American Bank in Paris, the money coming from a German Bank. A number of further arrests have been made throughout France, also in Algeria and Tunis. The man named John Minkin, arrested in Brest, was found in possession of a "passport" signed by a representative of the Soviet Government at Sydney, Australia. The police have discovered large quantities of stolen explosives in the houses of four men, known to be Bolshevist sympathisers.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO REDUCE INCOME-TAX

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 20.

In the course of his reply to the industrial deputation Mr. Chamberlain said it was impossible at present to reduce the income-tax. A serious coal situation was threatened, owing to the reported decision of the owners to close down non-paying mines when control ceased, entailing the throwing out of employment of hundred thousand miners.

Honolulu.—Rear-Admerial Shoemaker, who has arrived to take over the command of the Pearl Harbour, the United States Naval Base, says that the base will be expanded in order to enable it to supply and accommodate the entire Pacific Fleet, a part of which will shortly be based at Hawai.

A Paris message states that France has sent a challenge for the Davis Cup.

## MANDATE FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

### OPPORTUNITY TO PARLIAMENT TO DISCUSS IT.

### BEFORE SUBMISSION OF DRAFT TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked whether a copy of the draft mandate for Mesopotamia would be laid the table and whether the manadte would not be submitted to the League of Nations until it was approved by the House.

Mr. Bonar Law replying in the negative said that under the treaty the mandates must first be submitted to the League.

Mr. Hicks asked whether the government was going to commit the House to the vast expenditure under the mandate without the opportunity of discussing it.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the House was already committed to the possible expenditure by the acceptance of the mandate. He added that if every Parliament interested must have discussion before the mandate was submitted to the League, the latter might as well be closed. Replying to other questions on the subje Mr. Bonar Law promised to reconsider the matter and see whether publication was possible.

## FEVERISH ACTIVITY IN ANATOLIA.

### IN GREEK AND TURKISH CAMPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 20.

A Constantinople message reports feverish activity in the Greek and Turkish camps in Anatolia, but up to present there has been no serious fighting.

## BRITISH SQUADRON GOES TO SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 20.

A message from Smyrna states that a British squadron comprising battleships Ajax, Centurion and five destroyers commanded by Admiral De Robeck has arrived there.

## AMBUSH AT INNISSANNON.

### FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

The assailants in the Innissannon ambush, had previously seized the station and had shunted the waggons obstructing the view of the train's approach. In consequence of the experience of the ambush on February 13th, the soldiers were distributed in various compartments. There was a scene of terror when the firing opened, the passengers lying on the floor of the compartments and the people in the station fleeing. The soldiers returned fire, machinegunning their unseen assailants most effectively. The compartment containing the officers escaped practically scatheless.

## SINN FEINISM IN IRELAND.

### MORE EXTENSIVE MOVEMENT FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 20.

The "Observers" Dublin correspondent states that there is every reason to believe that a far more extensive movement than Sinn Fein extremists have hitherto attempted, is being developed. This is foreshadowed by the organised trenching of roads, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires and the destruction of bridges which are now taking place in South Ireland, especially in Martial Law areas, resulting in a complete isolation of some districts whose inhabitants are suffering from the lack of foodstuffs.

## CROWN FORCES WITHDRAW FROM DINGLE.

### TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 20.

A Dublin telegram states that the Crown forces have withdrawn from the Dingle Peninsula and that the train service has been resumed.

## ROLE OF MISSIONARIES CONDEMNED.

### REVD. PATON'S PLEA FOR INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Feb. 20.

Reverend Paton, addressing the conference of the Central Board of Missions at Westminster to-day, said that the type of the student of to-day was very different from the pre-war type as he evidenced keen interest in internationalism, and a pathetic trust in the League of Nations. He declared that great mischief had been done in the past in the prejudicing of Christian Indians against the British by Missionaries blackening India on the platform but the Indian point of view was now taken into consideration and he predicted the time would come when Indians would plead alongside the English for the Church to send her best men to the East.

## KHILAFAT DEMAND, THE MINIMUM.

### VOICE OF THE MOSLEMS.

### TELEGRAM TO GOVT. NOMINEES.

Maulvi Hassan Imam of Gaya has wired the following message voicing the Moslem sentiments to Messrs. Imam and Jinnah and the Raja Saheb of Mahomodabad, the nominated Indian representatives to the Near Eastern London Conference, that the Khilafat demand is the minimum to satisfy their Sunnie brethren.

## ARRESTED FOR SELLING GANDHI'S PICTURES

### MAGISTRATE ACQUITS STUDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

A student of the Campbell Medical School was placed on trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah on a charge of trespassing into the Howrah station and selling Gandhi's pictures. The pleader for the accused argued that if, instead of selling Gandhi's pictures, the accused had sold Lord Chelmsford's pictures, he would never have been arrested. The magistrate acquitted the accused.

News of a sensational running train theft has been received from Katihar on Bengal-North Western Railway. A respectable passenger who was travelling by 217 up train on Thursday was robbed of about ten thousand rupees in notes, coins and jewellery. The matter is under Police investigation.

### U. P. MINISTER'S WARNING TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The Minister of Education, United Provinces, has issued a communiqué warning students to think seriously before they follow the bidding of Non-Cooperation agitators. The Hon. Mr. Justice Gokul Prasad will be succeeded by Mr. Justice Piggott as Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

### CABLE ITEM.

Lord Londonderry, Under-Secretary of the Air Ministry, will represent the Colonial Office in the House of Lords.

Paris.—M. Poincare has been elected President of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

At the Oxford Convocation the degree of M. A. by decree was conferred upon Sir S. V. Lovett.

A Port Said message states that the fire aboard the Haleric has been extinguished and that the discharge of cargo is proceeding.

An ex-officer has been sentenced at Bow Street to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division for obtaining thousand pounds sterling from Major E. W. Noel of the Indian Army on false pretences.

The P. & O. steamer Palma has been docked at Gibraltar for repairs in consequence of a collision.

The sloop, Cyclamen, will leave Sheerness to-day for the East Indies station in order to replace the Odin. The Crocus, a sister-ship of the Cyclamen is also being prepared for the East Indies Station at Gibraltar.

The death is announced of Lieut-Colonel Crosse, Secretary of the National Rifle Association.

### THE DUKE'S SERVICES IN INDIA.

#### APPRECIATION BY HOUSE OF LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Duke of Abercorn moving an address in the House of Lords said there was no doubt that the Duke of Connaught by his geniality and other qualities would be able, to a certain extent, to allay the acerbity which existed in some parts of India. Earl Crewe said they had all read with pleasure and pride of the progress of the Duke of Connaught in India and could not but feel that, in undertaking the mission by the desire of His Majesty, the Duke had rendered a most signal service to the Country and also to the Indian Empire. (Cheers).

## LALA HARKISHEN LAL.

### 'MORNING POST" DENOUNCES APPOINTMENT AS MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 20.

The "Morning Post" in a leading article denounces the appointment of Lala Harkishen Lal as a Minister for the Punjab, and states that the question is being raised in the House of Commons on February 23rd.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### Engagements.

TO-DAY.

G. I. P. Ry. Tennis Tournament commences at Parel, 5 p.m.
Steamer Dongola, with outward mails of Febuary 3, expected to arrive 6 a.m.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's arrival, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.
Boy Scouts' Rally, Gymkhana Maidan: Inspection by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 10 am.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.
Inauguration of the Legislative Council by the Duke, Town Hall, 12 noon.

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### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Thongwa via Negapatan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

### BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

By permission of the Officers, the band of the 1 13th G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

### THE RADIANT CLUB

All members of the St. J. A. Brigade Overseas Radiant Club Division shall at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow in Full Uniforms at the Divisional Parade Ground (Shantaram's Chawl). The members will be marched off at 8-45 a.m. (S.T.) sharp to the Elphinstone High School ground for inspection by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

### ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL STEA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement published in our issue today, in which an error which crept in the advertisement appearing in our issue of Saturday has been duly rectified. The proxy forms cannot be made in the favour of the Provisional Liquidator, as he is not a shareholder.

### THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE V. OVERSEAS

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught K.G., Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England will inspect members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 3 District, on Tuesday next, at 10 a.m. on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds. Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

### BOYCOTT OF DUKE'S VISIT.

Under the joint auspices of the Swaraiya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 a.m. at Haji Mia Jitekar's Chawl, Thakurdwar, Mandvi, to express the determination of the people in connection with the Duke of Connaught's visit.

Speakers:—Maulana Shaukat Ali, Principal Gidwani, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and others.

Another public meeting for the same subject will be held, under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha Indian Home Rule League and the National Union will be held to-day at 9 a.m. at Dasa Osval Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak.

Speakers:—Maulana Shaukat Ali, Principal Gidwani, Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Vadilal M. Shah and others.

President:—Mr. Parmanandas Ratanji Jivandas.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth Government has decided to make certain refunds arising out of a recent High Court judgment which laid down that the calculation of duty on foreign goods should be based on the commercial rate of exchange and not on the par value of the currency of the country of origin.

H. Ward, the jockey, has been killed. His neck was broken by a fall from "Sunnyland" in the Copthorne Hurdle Race at Gatwick.

Sir Baden and Lady Powell are expected in Rangoon on 4th March and leaving on 10th for Colombo.

A special meeting of Rangoon Municipal Committee is called on the 26th instant to deal with delegation and alleged interference by Mr. D. C. Insein in municipal administration.

The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Chelmsford and staff will leave Delhi on the 19th February for a short visit to Calcutta, returning on the 26th.

Rules for the appointment to Indian Civil Service during 1921, of twelve candidates who are natives of India and Burma have been published on February, 18th. (A.P.)

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Monday, February 21, 1921.*


## WHY NOT?

Some of the English and the Anglo-Indian newspapers are obviously anxious that the rulers of India should adopt a stern repressive attitude towards the Non-cooperation movement, which they declare, cannot possibly remain non-violent. "The wish is oft-time father of the thought." We, as everybody knows, hold other views. We see no "danger" in the present situation except from that very section of English and Anglo-Indian opinion which advocates a policy of frightfulness; we regard the situation as particularly hopeful if only—and we confess that it is a tremendous "if"—the Government of India rise to the occasion. Why should the Dyer hymn of hate be carried on? Why should Englishmen continue to imagine and declare that Indians are intent on violence when they are not? Why should not the Government of India become Indian in sympathy, when it is the only way to a complete solution of their present difficulties? The only answer seems to be that there is no man great enough to make the generous gesture which is necessary, or even to realise the truth that there is never danger in conceding an extreme demand, at any rate in Eastern lands.

In England they say that the Government of India is opposed to the immediate grant of Swaraj; in India they would lay the onus of refusal on "Imperial" necessity. The real hindrance seems to us to be mere lack of understanding and initiative; and the result is ever-growing discontent on one side and groundless panic on the other. If instead of Reforms proclaimed to be intended to educate Indians for self-government in the undefined future, Swaraj had been granted first, and the education—i.e., organisation—had been undertaken afterwards, all India would have been enthusiastic and the English officials in India would have been seen as helpers and advisers, not as foreign rulers. As it is, the Government of India is in an anomalous position. It is not Indian, yet it has to wear the turban of an Indian ruler on occasions. We should much prefer to see it in an English hat, threatening non-cooperation, in the name of India, with the Government of England, unless the Turkish Treaty—which is in fact an insult to the Government of India no less than to the Indian Mussalmans—is instantly revised in strict accord with England's wartime pledges in respect of Turks and Arabs; unless India is to have a veto on the use of Indian troops outside the Indian frontiers; and unless the Indians receive fair treatment throughout the Empire. Such a proof of solidarity of the British in India with the people of India would solve the problems, now confronting Indian statesmen, which protestations coupled with repressive measure only aggravate. Oh, for one great man, with sense to see that a little real goodwill is worth the penal code, when dealing with a sensitive, religious people! Those Indians who are now cooperating with the Government have opportunities, which we have not, of impressing upon the rulers of India the advisability of a complete and dramatic change of policy within the next few months, and we hope that they will use them so that 1921 may mark the opening of a brighter era in the history of India and of the British Commonwealth.

## HOPE DEFERRED.

The Duke of Connaught is due to arrive in Bombay to-day and he will "inaugurate" the new Council on Wednesday. His visit therefor is not yet ended. Yet the House of Commons has proceeded to vote "the thanks of the country (England)" to the Duke of Connaught, even before the curtain has dropped upon the tragic failure of his mission in India. Not less amazing is the Premier's blind self-assurance about "the magnificent result of the Prince of Wales' Tour" in the Dominions. It is a question after all of how one looks at things. To the unbending Tory politicians it may come as balm to the troubled soul to read in the newspapers that the Duke met with a "wonderful Reception" in Calcutta, or that his sojourn at Delhi was an occasion of great splendour. But to those who have been at pains to dip under the surface, a different picture presents itself. Even the tour of the Prince of Wales, in which the Premier gloried, has another side of rather tragic portent like that of the Duke in this country. It will not be said of Mr. H. G. Wells that he is in any way interested in belittling Royalty; yet his opinion is a direct negation of the Premier's and has, we think, a bearing on the Duke's tour also. Says Mr. Wells in the current number of the "Review of Reviews.":

> Since the armistice there has been an extraordinary opportunity for the British Monarchy to have displayed a sense of the new occasions before the world, and to have led the way towards the efforts and renunciations of an international renascence. It could have taken up a lead that the President of the United States had taken up and relinquished; it could have used its peculiar position to make an unexampled appeal to the whole world. It could have created a new epoch in history. The Prince of Wales has been touring the world wide dominions of which, some day, he is to be the crowned head. He has received addresses, visited sights, been entertained, shaken hands with scores of thousands of people and submitted himself to the eager, yet unpenetrating gaze of vast multitudes. His smallest acts have been observed with pre-meditated admiration, his lightest words recorded. He is not now a boy; he saw something of the great war, even if his exalted position denied him any large share of its severer hardships and dangers; he cannot be blind to the general posture of the world's affairs. Here, surely, was a chance of saying something that would be heard from end to end of the earth, something kingly and great minded. Here was the occasion for a fine restatement of the obligations and duties of Empire. But from first to last the prince has said nothing to quicken the imaginations of the multitude of his future subjects to the gigantic possibilities of these times, nothing to reassure the foreign observer that the British Empire embodies anything more than the colossal national egotism and impenetrable self-satisfaction of the British peoples. "Here we are", said the old order in those demonstrations, "and here we mean to stick. Just as we have been, so we remain—British!—we are Bourbons." These smiling tours of the Prince of Wales in these years of shortage, stress and insecurity, constitute a propaganda of inanity unparalleled in the world's history."

In reference to the Duke's present undertaking in India what has been said is true in an even greater measure. The only result of the visit has been to accentuate the differences between the rulers and the ruled, and intensify the existing unrest, inequalities and injustices. The King's message which the Duke delivered to the new councils at Delhi has been received but coldly all over the country. It has failed to heal the wounds of India and remove the affront to her national self-respect. It it any wonder then that the people should be in a mood of strong determination to vindicate their national existence with honour, and make the recurrence of great national wrongs impossible? The bureaucracy, the Anglo-Indian Press and the foreign agents of exploitation may deceive the outside world by the magnificence of manufactured receptions; they may succeed for a moment in creating a delusive air of enthusiasm. But this will not avail to alter facts. If the Duke had come to India as a real messenger of peace and goodwill from the King, with a message that could touch the hearts of the people, quicken the imagination of the vast multitudes, and consecrate the event by a touch of higher statesmanship, the Duke would have met with a spontaneous reception, worthy in every sense of a truly grateful people and becoming the exalted position of His Royal Highness. To-day, the greater portion of the city will be in mourning and observe a hartal. "The pomp and glitter of the show, the fine dresses and equipages and the oriental magnificence of the scene set off to the best advantage by the choicest rhetoric which the resources of the English language can supply" will be official merely. Here was an opportunity for the Duke—and the Crown—to exercise a healing influence on the Indian situation. But that opportunity has been missed through bad advice. Our only hope is that the Duke, while in the hands of Indian officialdom, has noticed more than he was meant to notice; and that he will make his private observations known to those in power in England.

# Notes of the Day.

### The Calcutta Tragedy.

Though, without fuller details, it would be unfair to lay the whole blame of the Calcutta shooting tragedy on the police, the moral of the incident cannot be overlooked. The undue prolongation of strikes through the unreasoning obstinacy of employers, such as that the Calcutta Tramways Company have been displaying all through the present trouble with the men, is bound to exasperate the strikers and provoke the more hot-headed and ignorant of them to violent reprisals. It is for this reason that the more enlightened and more fortunately situated employers should guard against the prolongation of the strike, by every means within their power. The attitude of the Calcutta Tramway Company has been of a most perverse and provoking character. They have been resisting even the suggestion that the dispute should be submitted for arbitration to a Committee presided over by a High Court Judge. They have paid scant regard either to the advice of the Municipal Corporation or the convenience of the public of the city. The tragedy that has occurred is the inevitable result of the obstinacy of the Company. It is to be trusted that the Corporation and public of Calcutta will be awakened to the need of giving a salutary lesson to the Company in the proper method of behaviour to the public and its employees.

### Repression and Its Advocates.

Sir Lionel Davidson, whom some regard as the evil genius of Lord Willingdon's Government, in defending the action of Mr. Thomas, the Collector of Malabar, gave him a certificate that he had acted with "great care and considerable tact." Coming after Sir Lionel's disclosure that Mr. Thomas had begged for the application of the Seditious Meetings Act to the whole District, it must appear as a questionable compliment to describe Mr. Thomas as endowed with "considerable tact." The events preluding the arrest of Mr. Yakub Hassan belie the statement that this official has not acted with haste. It is a pity that the Madras Government do not see that Mr. Thomas' action is bound directly to give rise to conditions which he is anxious to avoid seeing established in the District. Mr. Thomas' foolish act has set the whole town and district agog and given a tremendous fillip to the Non-Cooperation Movement, emptying the schools and colleges, inducing lawyers to suspend practice and Government nominees to resign their posts, and steeling the hearts of the public in general against the bureaucracy, as perhaps not even Mr. Yakub Hassan's lectures would have done. But the Madras bureaucracy, which has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, openly applaud such suicidal deeds of the men on the spot, mocking the grievances of the people. As Maulana Shaukat Ali truly says in his message, which we publish elsewhere, an act such as that of Mr. Thomas "nullifies in one stroke all that Kings, Dukes, Viceroys, Ministers and Councillors may try hard to effect." That such creatures of the bureaucracy as Sir P. T. Chetty and his reactionary coterie should also join in applauding Mr. Thomas, is not strange, however tragic it may appear. But the people of Malabar, instead of being cowed down, are taking up the challenge of the bureaucracy with "heart within and God overhead." The ordeal through which they are passing will, no doubt, be cheerfully accepted by them as a necessary purifying process.

### A Well-Merited Rebuke.

In spite of the opposition of Government, a non-official resolution was carried last week in the United Provinces Legislative Council to the effect that the existing age-limit bar, applicable to matriculation and school-leaving examinations, be abolished. One of the arguments of Mr. Chintamani, Minister of Education, against the adoption of the motion was that it was really the function of the Allahabad University to effect the reform suggested. But Mr. Chintamani forgets that it was Government and not the University authorities of any province who were primarily responsible for the tinkering with the educational problem involved in the fixing of the age-limit. The various Universities, which the Government have been used to treat as mere instruments of their will, had to carry out the suggestion fixing the age-limit, whether they liked it or not, though, as Mr. Chintamani observes, it was really the function of the University rather than of Government to initiate such a "reform." Seeing that the constitution of most of the Universities in this country still remains largely officialised, it does not matter whether Government or the Universities themselves set about undoing the mischief done in past years. We look upon the adoption of the resolution in the U. P. Council as a well-merited rebuke to Government for their past sins.

### An Objectionable Practice.

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, after exhaustive enquiries, declares it to be a fact that some members of the Fire Brigade accepted monetary gifts from certain cloth merchants who were anxious that their property should be saved from the fire which broke out at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market on 22nd July, 1920. The Commissioner, however, states that he is unable to discover the identity of the individuals who accepted these gifts. He blames the cloth merchants and other members of the public who were in a position to know, but who declined to give any information which would help the Commissioner in the identification. In consequence, he is obliged merely to issue a warning to every member of the Brigade that he will be summarily dismissed if he can be reasonably presumed to have been guilty of any such offence, even if legal proof be not forthcoming. Such a warning as this is badly called for. While not wishing in any way to belittle the splendid work that the Brigade is doing, we feel bound to say that the practice of offering monetary inducements to members of the Brigade and the City Police, either directly or indirectly, has gone a little too far in this City and is demoralising the two forces to an unsuspected extent. We fail to understand either the morality or the advisability of offering such "inducements" or "rewards" to public servants for doing or for having done their simple duty, for which they are paid by their employers. The practice not infrequently gives rise to black-mail. If the practice of bestowing such gifts is firmly discountenanced by the superior officers, the morale of the force will certainly improve and the public themselves will not feel the necessity of offering such "inducements" to individuals to do their duty.

### Statistical Abstract of Baroda State.

This is another indication of the commendable desire of Indian States, to be abreast of the times. Not everything that is contained in this volume is above criticism or can be unexceptionally commended. But the very fact that the State Governments have begun to appreciate the value of publicity in itself speaks well for the changing ideas of governance in these backward tracts of India. And when the additional fact is noted that in many important respects the life and condition of the people as revealed by these statistics can challenge fairly a comparison with the British administration in other parts of India, there will be no hesitation in accepting the statement that at last the Rip Van Winkle of India is awake. The population of Baroda State increased from 19,97,598 in the first census to 24,15,396, twenty years later, but fell again to 20,32,798 in the last census of 1911. The increase seems scarcely better than in France and would suggest some serious reflections to those who trust for the salvation of humanity in the increase of numbers. The birth rate marks out at about 31 per thousand while the death rate, leaving out the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, works out at about 25 per thousand; in the last two years of the decade reviewed the latter figure rose to as much as 40 and 63.6 per thousand respectively. Taking 1916-17 as a fairly normal year, there were 54,205, deaths of which 12,601 were of children under one year, another 12,300 for children under 5 years and nearly 3,000 of those between 5 and 10. In other words more than 50 per cent. of the total deaths were of children under 10 years of age. Infant mortality seems as high in Baroda as in British India, though it seems from these figures Baroda is slightly better off in respect of mortality among women. In any case the social problem in this connection seems to be equally serious everywhere in India.

### Financial Position.

The abstract is much too faithfully an abstract to give us any insight into the financial organisation of the State, and, through it, any indication of the wealth of the people. Judging from the 20 years' figures appended at the end, Baroda Finance may fairly be described as prosperous. From 1899-1900 to 1918-19 there were six years of deficit, totalling Rs. 220.31 lakhs and 14 years of surplus totalling Rs. 427.81 lakhs, or a net surplus of 227.50 lakhs. This averages 11.37 lakhs a year; or on an average revenue of about 167.15 lakhs a year an additional demand of 7 per cent. more than was necessary for the current needs of the State. This is an indication to show that Baroda like British India has passed through a period of financial uncertainty the effects of which are even now not entirely shaken off. It would be interesting to learn, but the abstract does not tell us, what they do with these surpluses in Baroda. Are they the property of the State or of the ruler in his private capacity? The main stay of Baroda finance as in the rest of India is Land Revenue which contributes normally about 55 per cent. of the total. Opium, once the next best source, is now receding in the background, giving only about 2½ per cent. of the total. Instead the Excise Revenue has grown from 5.58 lakhs in 1899-1900 to 28.84 lakhs in 1918-'9 or a growth of some 500 per cent. It now contributes just about 15 per cent. of the total. Stamps revenue has more than doubled. Customs, Income Tax, Forests and Tributes together with revenues from the Public Works account for the rest. It is a great question, likely to tax the ingenuity of future Indian financiers, as to the best way of equitably distributing the Customs and Income Tax Revenue between the constituent members of the Indian Federation, at the same time that these departments are managed centrally. In expenditure, Baroda shows a much higher percentage in the cost of collection—a good sign of overgrown establishments—and a very costly Civil Administration, though not more so than British India. But this is more than redeemed by its 2½ lakhs spent on Education out of a total of 166 lakhs or about 12 per cent. as against the miserly 4 p.c. or less in British India.

# BOMBAY AND THE DUKE'S VISIT

## "SACRIFICE EVERYTHING BUT SELF-RESPECT!"

## "BOYCOTT THE DUKE'S VISIT."

### BOMBAY LADIES' FIRM RESOLVE.

A meeting of ladies was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday afternoon to protest against the action of the Municipal Corporation in voting an address of welcome to the Duke and to boycott all functions in connection with his visit.

On the motion of Mrs. Soonabai Jahangir Kateli, Atia Begum Sahiba took the chair.

#### PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Atia Begum said:

SISTERS!

"You all knew why we have assembled here to-day. The occasion is such that every woman whether present or not, rich or poor, big or small is in the throes of agony. Our hearts are bleeding, and our eyes are sore under the overwhelming pressure of anguish. Each and every one of us feels that there is something startling in the air, that the great wrongs have got to be righted that justice has to be done; but where is justice? Where is honesty? Is it buried so deep that we cannot dig it out? We could not help but convene this meeting to protest most strongly and show our utter disgust at the decision of the Municipal Corporation, in presenting an address of welcome to the Duke and also to show our contempt at any hypocritical individual or society which would succumb to its pitiable human frailty in showing a forced joy at the Duke's visit which is thrust upon us; and when I was told that I was made the President to-day, without being given the chance of either refusing or accepting, I felt a throb of pride that I should be afforded this honoured opportunity of serving my country in any form whatsoever, and you may rest assured that I shall deem it a great privilege to lay down my life for the call of the people.

You all know how terribly upset we are to-day; there is no peace in our souls and no rest to our bodies. To the Muslims the Khilafat question is simply one of life and death, and they will not rest and *ought not* to rest till they see it through. So far as the Jallianwalla Baug is concerned, we have in front of us a horrible nightmare. The ruthless massacre of the innocent holiday makers will never be forgotten by us. Hindus and Muslims, though they are two different words, are practically one body and soul slaving together for the great goal of success. The immaculate poet had prophesied 15 years ago of this extraordinary unity that was to come. "Religion does not teach us to be inimical, Hindu we are and Hindustan is ours."

#### CRY FOR JUSTICE.

"When we see that this condition prevails to-day, that we have been made to suffer so deeply, that there is a pitiable wail rending the atmosphere, calling out for "Justice! Justice! ! and Justice . ! ! and when that cry falls on steel hearts, who deliberately close their ears, when we see that all the Anglo-Indian papers are whitewashed with abominable lies, and all matters guilded and painted to hide the true state of affairs, when we see the selfish, cunning, Government carrying on its indomitable iron purpose, and to meet their own ends they call the Duke of Connaught to India in an official capacity, and when we see the hollow structures of receptions, balls, durbars being advertised and boomed all over the world, is it not a matter of complete degradation that we should tolerate to mingle in any of these functions? Can we bear to join the processions, attend the receptions, see the illuminations? No, most emphatically not!

"The Municipal Corporation is a body which is aware of the feelings of the people more than perhaps any other, particularly as out of the 72 members more than half are selected by the people to guard their feelings in such matters. To think that they should so disregard the thoughts of the masses, and that they should be so untrue even to themselves, and be such hypocrites so as to present an address of welcome to the Duke, shows clearly that the selfless Mahatmas who are slaving for our faults and weak minds, have not yet prevailed upon such class of people to stand out for nothing but Satyagraha.

The two great bodies of the country the Indian National Congress and the Khilafat Committee have passed resolutions not to have anything whatsoever to do with the happenings of the Duke's visit. You are also aware of the Mahatma's views in connection with the subject, and so far as we are concerned we have but to follow the one and only path which our great workers have laid before us. The Duke's visit is not arranged with the consent of the people nor is he here as our guest. The internal object is to uphold the wrongs that they have committed, the injustices they have shown, and the cruelties that they have practised, and no person could possibly say with a safe conscience that his "Dharma" would permit him to associate with any such doings. Our Indian hospitality is a proverbial fact, and it grieves us to see that the authorities have brought about a moment which raises disturbing elements in the minds of the people, and we can only say that this has been done to create more dissension between the people and the Government. You all know how unreal are the words delivered to us by the Duke on behalf of the King to "forget, forgive and unite." For while on the one hand he is attempting to pacify matters, at the same time orders are passed for the arrest of such peaceful and truths loving workers as Yakub Hassan, etc., besides this the Anglo-Indian and Europeans are raising funds to erect a memorial to the greatest criminal the world has ever seen, General Dyer, and if the supposed responsible authorities of the Government can uphold the actions of this most abject criminal, then it is a clear indication that such horrors are going to be repeated as, according to the words of the man himself "that if now blood will flow, it will be that of Gandhi and his friends."

#### HONOUR AT STAKE.

Mahatma Gandhi is working for Swaraj, we must help him to attain that quickly. Our women so far, excepting for a few instances, have kept aloof but we cannot do so any longer, because of the spirit of hypocrisy that prevailed in Delhi and Calcutta we women of Bombay will not allow the Duke to leave our shores, until the true state of affairs is known to him. "The message of the soul in anguish." Before I conclude my last words to you I urge you to refrain from participating in any way whatever with the activities in connection with the Duke's visit. Prevail upon your husbands, sons, brothers and friends to do the same. Our honour is at stake and you can sacrifice everything but your self-respect!

#### CALL ON THE CITIZENS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale then moved the following resolution:—

"Owing to the British Government having failed to do justice regarding the Punjab and Khilafat matters, this public meeting of the women of Bombay, honouring the mandate of the Indian National Congress and the Central Khilafat Committee, unanimously disapproves the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in voting an Address of Welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the name of the citizens of Bombay, without having any regard to the wishes of the general public of Bombay, and without meaning any personal disrespect to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, earnestly requests all citizens of Bombay and specially the elected representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation not to participate in any functions and festivities held in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught."

Mrs. Gokhale, in moving the resolution, said the British Government had not even expressed their repentence for what they had done. Not only that, but the criminals concerned had been even promoted. Indian women were more sensitive than even men, and if Government could not put their wrongs right then they could not certainly welcome the Duke, who was but representing the Government. The women of Bombay had asked more than once that the culprits of the Punjab should be punished, but that had not been done. Therefore, their duty was simple and that was to take no part in the festivities in honour of the Duke. They were in mourning now, and it was no time to think of any festivities. If they failed in their duty at this juncture they would prove false to their country. It was no use passing resolutions which they did not follow implicitly. Moslems and Hindus had joined hands now in unity and only that unity would achieve for them Swarajya Swarajya could not be obtained merely by doing nothing; only self-sacrifice and work for their country would make them sucessful in their desire. It was unnecessary to say anything to show that the Municipal Corporation was unrepresentative of the public. That was a patent fact, and known to all. Indians had no time for all the pomps and festivities, and they had also no money to spare for such vain things. They were now bent upon winning Swarajya, and before that everything was of a seconday object. Their duty was plain and that was to take no part in the festivities. The large meeting itself, which was representative of all communities, showed that the women were united in their object.

Shrimati Sushiladevi, in seconding, said they should follow the course adopted by Ireland when the Prince of Wales visited that land. She then graphically and most pathetically described what had taken place at Jallianwalla Bagh. The Duke had praised the services of the Punjab, when he visited Rawalpindi, and what reward had they received in return. They had been shot down and killed and insulted.

**H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught arrives in Bombay to-day.**

**In accordance with the following resolution, passed by the Indian National Congress at its sitting on December 31, 1920:**

**"That this Congress is of opinion that, in pursuance of the policy of Non-Cooperation the people of India should refrain from taking any part in the functions or festivities in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during the forthcoming visit to India."**

**Citizens of Bombay have resolved to refrain from attending any processions and festivities in connection with his visit.**

**During the last week several public meetings were held in the city at which resolutions were passed resolving to carry out the Congress mandate and condemning the action of the Municipal Corporation to present an address of welcome to His Royal Highness regardless of public feeling.**

**Various public bodies in the city also have passed resolutions to the effect that they will close their business to-day, on Wednesday and next Monday as a mark of protest against the stage-managing by the bureaucracy of this visit while the country is suffering from the Punjab and Khilafat wounds. Business, therefore, on these days will be at standstill.**

**It is noteworthy that the people have resolved to boycott His Royal Highness's visit with great reluctance, yet conscientiously, to vindicate the Nation's honour.**

How could they then think of welcoming a representative of such a Government?

#### A VERY PAINFUL DUTY.

Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Harilal said:—To-day we have met to discharge a very painful duty. Till now the city of Bombay has always welcomed the members of the Royal Family of Queen Victoria; and till now, to do so has been considered by us as a sacred duty. The present time in India is very peculiar. The British Government has broken its pledges and has come to a decision in the matter of the Khilafat in a way which has intensely wounded the religious feelings of seven crores of our Muslim brothers and sisters. A deep wound has been inflicted on the heart of the Indian nation by the Punjab atrocities. British officers and soldiers spat on our innocent sisters; poor women were kicked; the veils of several were forcibly removed and thus their modesty was outraged; money was extorted from several of them; women's self-respect has been deeply wounded by officers and soldiers in many ways. Owing to such behaviour the women of Punjab have entirely lost faith in the goodwill of the British Government. Mahatma Gandhiji has rightly pointed out that if we properly acquaint ourselves with what happened in Punjab we shall surely know our true duties at the present juncture. In this very hall we women of Bombay had raised our strong voice of protest against all this, alas, to no purpose. The reason for alluding to these past events is nothing else but to forcibly bring to your notice that till we have secured complete justice both in matters of Khilafat and Punjab there is no room left in our hearts for rejoicing, but ample room for intense heartburning. Our Governdent have put the Royal Duke in a very unfortunate position by requesting him to come to India to inaugurate reformed councils during these times of mourning and this has caused us great sorrow. The noble Duke has fervently appealed to adopt the policy of "forget and forgive."

#### GOVERNMENT'S ENTIRE FAILURE TO DO JUSTICE.

But while he had made this appeal he seems to have entirely forgotten that the Government he represents has entirely failed to do justice to the grievous wrongs of the Indian people. The Duke ought to have visited Punjab, ought to have seen with his own eyes the Jallianwalla Baug and ought to have soothed the wounded feelings of our Punjabi brothers and sisters. He has done nothing of the kind. Hence, under such circumstances, to follow his well meant advice is nothing short of forgetting our duties towards our country, our Punjabi countrymen and towards posterity. The Indian National Congress has pointed out in the clearest terms the hollowness of the reforms which the Duke has come to inaugurate. In Madras, Calcutta and Delhi millions of Indians have not welcomed the Duke; but the Anglo-Indian press has entirely deceived the British public by representing that the Duke received a "splendid" welcome. Such misrepresentation will be repeated even at the time of the Duke's visit to Bombay. Our elders and leaders have unanimously resolved in the Nagpur Congress completely to boycott the Duke's visit. Millions of inhabitants of Bombay have resolved to honour the mandate of the Congress. Cloth markets, share bazaar, cotton market and others markets have resolved to observe the day of the Duke's visit as a day of mourning. Motor drivers and others have resolved to strike. I earnestly urge the elected representatives of the Corporation to bear in mind that our feelings have been deeply wounded by the inhuman conduct displayed towards our Punjab sisters, and they should, respecting our wounded feelings, keep themselves entirely aloof from all festivities held in honour of the Duke. Our revered leader

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## GOD WILL GIVE 'US VICTORY!

## MEET STRONG REPRESSION WITH PURE NON-VIOLENCE.

### MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL TO NON-COOPERATORS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali writes to us:—

You may succeed in changing the leopard's spots or ethiopean's skin, but it is absolutely impossible to change the heart of a confirmed Anglo-Indian bureaucrat. Kings may send numerous messages; Royal Dukes, facing *hartal* and unwelcome, may try to heal the wounds; even duped and managed Viceroys may talk of peace; but the Anglo-Indian Civilian, anxious for emoluments, power and prestige, goes on in his way, inciting mad revolution and bloodshed. While cooperating Liberals are making sonorous speeches rending heavens with peals of joy about the change of heart, Collector Thomas goes his own way and nullifies in one stroke all that Kings, Dukes, Viceroys, Ministers and Councillors may try hard to effect. I know personally Messrs. Yakub Hassan, Gopal Menon, Madhavan Nair and Moidin Koya, having met at Calicut itself while on tour with Mahatma Gandhi and feel sure that with their example Malabar will keep the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation flag flying. I was told last hot weather that Sir Harcourt Butler of the United Provinces, where they first started persecution of Khilafat workers had informed the Government of India that he could easily deal with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements with the help of his subordinate magistrates and section 144. No wonder with these assurances and example before him, Sir William Vincent to please Mr. Sastri, talks of modifying, repressive measures. We beg all workers to strictly conform to our chief Mahatma Gandhi's clear instruction and cheerfully go to jail, but no civil disobedience yet. If Government starts repression first and we face it with firmness and courage without breaking into violence then we win. If God forbid, we break into violence in reply to repression, we damage our cause. I have reputation of being an advocate of violence. I admit that I believe in efficacy of both. Peaceful methods preferably and if they fail and make no impression then grim war finally and the last settles matters as it has been always done in the world's history. Yet, to-day, I humbly beg all Mussalman Khilafat workers and Non-Cooperators to brace themselves to meet strong repression with pure non-violent Non-Cooperation. God will give us victory!

## PRESENT SITUATION.

## WHAT WOULD GOKHALE HAVE DONE?

### SOME EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

### 6TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The sixth anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale was held at the premises of the Servants of India Society on Saturday evening. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye presided and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Prof. Wadia were the speakers.

The president at the outset said it was six years that they lost their great leader the late Mr. Gokhale and it was not too much that they still feel his loss. They assembled that evening—to mourn his loss and perhaps to recall some lessons which might be learnt from his bright career.

#### MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah who on arrival was given ovation received another when he rose speak. He said the life and career of the late Mr. Gokhale were so well known that any word from him would not make him greater and if any body wanted to tell about the career of that great patriot he could really fill volumes Mr. Gokhale had started his career in the Fergusson College and served that college till he rose to be the principal of it and it was in the fitness of things that another distinguished countryman of ours who had—not very long ago—been the principal of that college, should preside over that evening's meeting. In saying so he referred to Mr. Paranjpye who had now risen to the post of a minister under the new Reforms.

From a number of year's association and cooperation with Mr. Gokhale in the Council, the speaker could tell them that there was no other man intelligent and refined to surpass him. Along with the best of politics Gokhale was a man of great nobility who rendered great and noble services to his county till the last day of his life. Although Gokhale was no more with them and although it was now six years that they lost him still his noble career remained as an example before them and so he (speaker) said if one wanted to write one could write volumes about him. It was a pity that Gokhale had been taken away from them just at the prime of his life and it was a pity there were very few men like him to be with them in such a critical time as the present one. But speaking on the subject that evening one could not forget the present situation of the country and he asked to be permitted to say a few words.

#### PRESENT SITUATION.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said he had been asked by several friends and colleagues as to why he remained silent at the present critical moment. He said admittedly the present situation of our country was fraught with great difficulties. On the one hand they had a Government which had persistently and deliberately followed a policy that had wounded the self-respect of the country. He did not think there was any man in the country with the slightest intelligence, who had not condemned this policy. There was the great European war in which they shed their blood and gave their money and after the armistice they got the reward of the Rowlatt Act. There was not a single Indian member who did not oppose this Act but even yet it was passed. He on that occasion felt so strongly that he thought it was not possible for any Indian with little self-respect to cooperate with the Government that forced upon the country an obnoxious act at a moment which required quite a different sort of treatment. The Rowlatt Act was opposed first and all the troubles followed thereafter. People in all parts of the country, have from time to time passed resolutions condemning the Act and uptill very few days ago the position was that the Government told them in their last communique which the Home Member, Sir William Vincent could not refrain from referring to, and that was that if the Moderate and the sober opinion in the country did not come out and put down what the Government considered the extremist movement they would resort to repression. They found now a change of policy on the part of Government wehn they accepted the resolution of Mr. Jamnadas. But what did it really come to? Was there a real change of policy? Was that going to satisfy the intellegentsia of India? (Cries of "No, no". It seemed to him that although he had accepted the resolution and had posed as a spokesman of Government to give the indication of a change of policy in his heart of hearts Sir William Vincent was an absolute bureaucrat and that Government were still under the impression that the people of India could be ruled and controlled by the old policy, viz:—by giving concessions with the one hand and repression with the other. He ventured to say this, that if the Government wanted real peace and good will and if they honestly and sincerely desired the cooperation of the people they must radically change their policy and that could only be done, not by small men who happeen to be at the helm of the Government but by a great big man and by a generous change of policy. So long as that was not forthcoming he was convinced more than ever that the intelligensia of India would not be satisfied. He was not going to forget, the question which he put to himself many times that what was going to be done. He could tell them honestly and sincerely that he was convinced in his mind that the programme of Mahatma Gandhi for whom he had great respect and admiration was taking them to a wrong channel. (cries of "No, no").

The Speaker I know you can say so but I cannot agree.

#### LEADING TO WRONG CHANNEL.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said if it were not taking them in the wrong channel and if he could be convinced so, he would have been the first man to join it. It was not that he had not greatest respect and reverence for Mr. Gandhi and the men who were working with him because he knew of what noble stuff they were made He worked with them and was firmly convinced of their noble and sacrificing spirits. He was proud of them and there were many more like them in India now. But he would tell them again—he might be right or he might be wrong—that the programme of Mahatma Gandhi was taking them to a wrong channel. (Cries of "No, no.") In his opinion what they wanted was a real political movement based on real political principles and based on the fire which burnt in the heart of every man for his motherland. So long as they had not that as the basis, their programsme was defective.

#### REFORMED COUNCILS.

Proceeding further the speaker said if they had not boycotted the Councils if they had to-day twenty or thirty of their best men in the Assembly Mr. Jamnadas' resolution would not have been compromised. They would have fought it to the bitter end.

A voice:—It would not have been allowed.

The speaker:—I know that, but remember in that case Government would have been obliged to suspend the Assembly in less than a year of its existence (cheers).

Continuing the speaker said he could not understand why they should not go to the Council and fight face to face with the bureaucrats. He therefore said that they were not proceeding according to the constitutional and political methods. Referring to the conditions in Czarist Russia, he asked as to what happened in Russia. The Czar created the Duma and continued in his despotic attitude and what happened then? He (Czar) found it impossible to go on with the Duma and had to suspend it. So the Government of India also would have to suspend the Legislative Council if they persisted in going against the will of the country. If they entered the Council they would have surely carried Mr. Jamnadas' resolution. The Government might not have carried the resolution into action but the people's representatives could make the further work of Legislation impossible until the Government yielded.

He hoped they would bear him out as to what happened after the Indian members came out of the Council after the passage of the Rowlatt Act. Did their leaders not hold meetings after meetings all over the country and practically killed the Rowlatt Act?

#### BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

Now there was another item in the programme. The boys were asked to come out of the Government aided schools and colleges but he asked what would they do after withdrawing themselves from the schools and colleges. He had discussed this question with several of his friends and he had not received any definite answer. Mr. Gandhi had asked them to spin in the wheel for four to five hours a day and then if any time was available to devote it to learn Hindi. He emphatically said that this was not really a political movement. The first essential thing for any country to resist the Government was to mobilise the forces. Germany made preparation by mobilising her forces for forty years before she came out to fight. What was India's mobilisation and what was her strength? Mr. Gandhi had asked them to come out of the schools and colleges and then to go to pillages. But what to do there?

A voice:—To educate the masses.

The Speaker:—Young men, take it from me, the villagers know things better than you.

If they were going to regulate every thing in their country by the doctrine of non-violent Non-Cooperation he was afraid they were forgetting the human nature. They were forgetting that they were human beings and not saints. If they really wanted to serve their country at the pre-

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# PRESENT SITUATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

sent moment they must let the political movement go on and their foremost and fundamental work should be to raise the level of the average man of the country (hear hear). Mr. Gandhi's programme was based on the doctrine of soul force and it was an essentially spiritual movement. Having for its programme destructive methods which did not take account of human natur and human feeling non-violent Non-Cooperation will be a miracle if accomplished. He said therefore as he said before that it was not a political programme though it had for its object the political goal of the country. Such principles and doctrines as were preached and propagated by Mr. Gandhi, were opposed to the nature of an ordinary mortal like the speaker himself. Not one in a million could carry out Mr. Gandhi's doctrine which has its sole arbitrator, his conscience. The speaker could not contemplate how long the non-violent Non-Cooperation could last if all the boys were withdrawn from schools and colleges without substituting them by national schools and colleges. He still hoped the Government would think less of Mr. Gandhi's programme and think more of what the intellectual opinion of the country felt and he trusted that it would not be very long before a real change of policy was enacted so as to allay and satisfy the feelings of the people who were in entire accord with the spirit of Mr. Gandhi's movement which however defective, may be picked up and directed in a channel which might make the Government and administration of the country impossible.

The speaker again said their present situation demanded them to preach political doctrine and no other doctrine. He quoted the instance of Egypt and stated how Zaglul Pasha called together the men of influence the men of wealth and the men of power who formed themselves into a committee and directed propaganda work throughout the whole of Egypt. They went on enducating the masses they preached to the man in the street as to what was their Government, what was the condition of their country and how they were ruled. So, the speaker said, that if they raised the level of the average man Government would have to listen to them.

Coming to the item of wearing *khadi* in Mr. Gandhi's programme, the speaker asked how many of the twenty thousand delegates of the National Congress had really boycotted foreign goods up to now. A voice: None.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said he wanted to say this even now. They would not succeed by that principle. Their success lay only in the political principle. He could understand their effort when they started mill after mill and competed with the foreigner like men. That would be the real "boycott" in his opinion. He would realize their efforts when they spread education and started factories everywhere. He could not believe that they could be satisfied with "an acre and a cow" at the present age.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

There were now two effective ways of attaining their goal. The first was to put their hands in the pocket and pay for their country and the second was to shed their blood. As a matter of fact they were powerless. Now the only strength and effective strength was money. If Mr. Gandhi in the Calcutta session of the Congress formed a committee to appeal to the 320 millions of their countrymen for funds for national education nobody would have said a word against it. He could have by all means started National Schools and Colleges and fill them up. There was a large percentage of boys who did not attend school's and he could have filled them up with those boys or he could have withdrawn the school-going boys from the schools and put them in the national ones. But he (speaker) did not like that boys should be withdrawn from the schools and thrown in the streets.

Concluding Mr. Jinnah said undoubtedly Mr. Gandhi was a great man and he had more regard for him than any body else. But he did not believe in his programme and he could not support it. He might stand out alone but he would say that in his opinion if the movement were directed in a right channel there was great hope. He did not know what Gokhale would have said or done now but he thought Gokhale would not have endorsed this programme, had he been spared to live till now.

## MR. JAYAKAR.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

We have met here to-day to offer our tribute of respect to the memory of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Such of us as had the privilege of knowing him are tempted to recall every minute, in our present political experiences, his sturdy patriotism, his deep self-respect, his unflinching courage, and his unquenchable faith in the ultimate destiny of his country. He was singularly fitted by his eminent qualities to guide the country through the surging despondency which is overtaking it at the present moment. I have often wondered if in the present dejection and discontent, due to the injuries offered to the self-respect of the country time after time by the British Government, his optimism would have remained undiminished. A question is often asked at the present moment, and it was so asked by several graduates who came to see me about two weeks ago, "what would Gokhale have done if he had been alive to-day"? This is a very important question and is asked with the view of determining the merits of the present agitation in the light of Gokhale's sentiments, adopted as the test or standard of propriety. I have very often asked the question to myself and have attempted to obtain a solution of it with the help of the views which, I know, Gokhale held and which are found scattered throughout his writings.

A PECULIAR ADMIXTURE.

I feel that, with the statesmanlike insight which he had acquired into the true nature of the Indian Problem, his attitude would have been of a peculiar admixture of approval and condemnation of the present movement. Perhaps you will recall that during his time he was confronted with a similar political movement in 1909, which evoked nearly the same enthusiasm and sacrifice as the present one, though perhaps the forces behind that movement were not nearly as spiritual as behind the present one. If we can judge by his attitude towards that movement, it is not difficult to say what he would have liked and what he would have disliked. I feel certain that he would have been considerably impressed by the spiritual forces set free by the present movement throughout the country, the courage, sacrifice, earnestness, purity, and the high purpose actuating its selfless leader and such of his followers as understand its true spirit. Gokhale would have appreciated these forces in their true significance as perhaps few people can. He would have recognized that, as conceived by its great leader, the endeavour was to raise and stiffen up the national conscientiousness of right and wrong, and to develop, in a meek and submissive people, quiet strength and determined courage. He would have also recognized, very much as Mahatma Gandhi recognizes, that a "meek submission, when one is chafing under a disability or a grievance which one would gladly see removed, not only does not make for unity, but makes the weak party acid and angry, and prepares him for an opportunity to explode. By allying yourself with the weak party, by teaching him direct, firm, but harmless action, you make him feel strong against physical might, regain confidence in himself, and knowing that the remedy lies with himself, he ceases to harbour a spirit of revenge and learns to be satisfied with a redress of the wrong he is seeking to remedy." Gokhale would further have seen, very much as Mr. Gandhi sees, that the spirit of resistance which is evoked has to be governed by unmistakable gentleness and fairness behind every act of resistance, and that" "when a nation feels deeply wronged, as India is doing to-day, no repression can prevent a violent eruption, if the people have not had presented to them a form of direct action involving considerable sacrifice."

Gokhale would likewise have seen, with his characteristic insight, that the seeming resistance which the movement offers to government was not so much the result of a desire to sever all connection with British Rule, but was the outcome of a "strong faith in the mind of its leader in the inherent superiority of the British constitution to all others at present in vogue," leading him to adopt such means as would rectify the wrong done and thus restore confidence. Gokhale would also have felt, perhaps more than Mr. Gandhi does, that the gospel of such resistance, though harmless in itself, would be attended with great risk when preached to large masses of people.

I have set forth above, as far as possible in Mr. Gandhi's own words, the spiritual basis of his great movement. It can not be disputed that the movement has a great spiritual background, concealing forces which have their origin in Hindu culture. Perhaps the weakness of the movement also arises from this very circumstance.

A CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMAN.

As I conceive the true spirit of Gokhale's work, it was that of a constructive statesman, who appreciated the spiritual forces underlying many an evanescent popular impulse, and tried to weave them into the permanent mental constitution of his people. I have no doubt that his services at the present moment would have been of such a constructive and steadying character. He would have quickly perceived what the "Indian Social Reformer" has noted, quoting from the "Challenge" the well known christian democratic weekly, that a high spirited but friendly resentment had given pace (in India) to a calm and deliberate rejection of the right of England to rule India, to a refusal to recognize any excuses for England's failure, or to place any further confidence in England's professions of regret or her plans of Reform. Having seen this change come over the spirit of his people, Gokhale would have laboured hard, with his characteristic loyalty to British Rule, to restore confidence therein, by demanding a rectification of the wrongs done, putting an insistence on his demand by developing in his people the requisite capacity for silent service and suffering.

This spiritual aspect of the movement would, I am sure, have appealed to his philosophic temperament, which was essentially Indian in its culture and aspirations. He would have been moved by the colossal self-sacrifice of men like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Das, and he would have refrained from belittling it with impious cynicism. He would have grasped the economic truth, symbolized by Mahatma Gandhi's gospel of the spinning wheel, that economic independence must run parallel to political freedom.

Having thus detected these virtues of the present movement, Gokhale, with his characteristic courage and generosity, would probably have put himself at the head of these forces, directing them into channels of constructive work, which his peculiar genius would have suggested to him. False fear, which at present restrains cautious men amongst us from having any association whatever with his great force, lest they may lose their reputation for sanity and moderation—qualities, which in high official circles are classed under the suggestive word "Statesmanship," would not have kept back Gokhale in a position of cruel and destructive hostility to the creative part of the forces surrounding him. He would have descended into the movement with warning voice and perhaps even with a disapproval of some aspects of it, especially those dealing with the student problem. It does not seem to be open to doubt that Gokhale's attitude would have been of entire disapproval of the attempt to draw the students from schools and colleges, without making simultaneously adequate provision for the continuation of their studies. As this meeting is intended primarily for the benefit of students, this part of Gokhale's views we are most concerned with, to the comparative exclusion of his other characteristics. I feel sure he would have respected the cry for "National Education," so far as it connotes a desire to have education best suited to eradicate our national defects and to strengthen our national aptitude, and is based on a system more allied and suited to the traditional culture and self-respect of the Indian student—so far as it connotes a desire for an educational atmosphere, where there is more freedom of study, less racial arrogance, larger appeals to Indian ideals of culture, more direct calls on the students, patriotism and service, a truer perspective about the relative merits of Eastern and Western ideals, more correct and impartial statement of the events of Indian and European history and of the merits of those who have moulded it, a larger desire to learn European literature, science and history at the feet of gifted European scholars humbled by learning in place of the arrogant mediocrities who generally train students at present. So far as "national education" means all this, it is certain that Gokhale would have recognized the demand as a legitimate aspiration, and would have laboured hard to establish on a permanent basis such seminaries for "National Education." He would have responded to this call for "nationalizing" the education of this country and with the power he always had over his countrymen, he would have successfully carried out a constructive programme of national education by starting new colleges and purging the existing ones of their characteristic defects.

DISAPPROVAL OF DESTRUCTIVE METHODS.

As I have no doubt about the above, I have equally no doubt that Gokhale would have disapproved of the other and destructive aspect of "National Education," which is at present receiving a large share of public attention and enjoying what I believe is an ephemeral popularity. Those, who knew Gokhale's views or have followed his teachings, know well that his attitude towards young students was always determined by the desire to instil into their minds a due sense of proportion and of responsibility, and a correct realisation of the true needs of the country. He had realised that this was never an easy task, and that in the peculiar situation of India it was beset with extraordinary difficulties.

He was aware of the large capacity for self-sacrifice, which Indian Students were capable of showing at the right time, and he, therefore, laboured to control their patriotism with a due sense of responsibility. Addressing the students of Bombay on an important occasion, he said "Among self-governing people, politics brings into play not only the sentiment of patriotism, but also the sense of responsibility. And young men, who feel the sentiment but lack the sense of responsibility, naturally leave practical affairs to their Elders who possess both. To the Indian student, on the other hand, Indian Politics is only a struggle, in which his countrymen are engaged on behalf of the Motherland, with a body of foreign officials representing the rule of another nation. There is no room here even for the elders for any feeling of responsibility in regard to the administration of the country and for our young men, who find no restraining considerations in their path, politics necessarily resolves itself into a matter of patriotic sentiment—an interest in politics is, to the Indian student, the same thing as an interest in his country. And to such interest all that is earnest, all that is self-respecting, all that is chivalrous, all that is patriotic is continually impelling him."

SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The only cure he saw for controlling this restless patriotism was the development of the sense of responsiblity, which he thought would steady their judgments, and, with this view, his utterances were always characterised by the desire of calling the students' attention to the proper cultivation of a political sense and the habit of careful and comprehensive thinking in regard to the political problems of the moment. He was always in favour of encourging, as largely as possible, the discussion of political matters freely in Colleges and he went the length of holding that publicists whose views were entitled to weight, should be invited from time to time to take part in these discussions But, with his usual sense of proportion, he drew the line where it came to active participation in what is called political agitation. He thought, that such active participation of students in political agitation tended to lower the dignity and the responsible character of public life and impaired its true effectiveness. It also filled the students themselves with unhealthy excitement, often evoking in them a bitter partisan spirit, which could not fail to interfere with their studies and prove injurious to their intellectual and moral growth.

With a true knowledge of the working of the Indian Students' mind, Gokhale felt that to talk to students of independance as an object of practical pursuit was somewhat risky under the circumstances in which India is placed. He said on an "important occasion." When any one talks to young men of independence in a country like this, only ideas are likely to present themselves clearly before their minds; one, how to get rid of the foreigner, and the other, how soon to get rid of him. All else must appear to them as comparatively of very minor importance. The risk, which earnest minded young men must run from such ideas fermenting in their heads should be obvious to everybody, and the worst of its is that the more earnest the men, the greater is the risk to which they are exposed. We hear it asserted by some advocates of independence, that their plan is to use only peaceful means for the attainment of their end. They may intend to use only peaceful means, but the Government, which certainly does not want to see its rule overthrown, will not long permit them to retain their peaceful character."

The few quotations which I have purposely given in full, will indicate what Gokhale's notions would probably have been on an important aspect of the movement, which we find in full operation amongst us. Gokhale's ideas are entitled to great weight, for, few of our elders had spent such a long time in the company of students and in guiding their sentiments and aspirations towards the goal of national freedom. It is remarkable that Gokhale's words, uttered about twelve years ago, have yet retained their freshness as if they were spoken only last week.

SCOPE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Viewing the present situation from the stand point which Gokhale would have taken if living now, what attitude shall we then adopt towards it? Though one may disagree from Mahatma Gandhi on certain points of his programme, there can be no doubt that there is great scope for constrative sober work, preeminently in the field of education, which has been rendered possible with the aid of the impulses which Gandhiji has so largely evoked. That accounts for the phenomenon, as some have called it, of persons like me, with all their differences, gathering round him, to take up such parts of his programme as they feel they are fit for, by their education and equipment.

The question is, shall we let this great movement run on in sentimental channels, and spend itself in emotional exaltation, or shall we harness its energy and impulse for some permanent benefit of great public utility. I fear that this great movement, with all its noble sacrifices, may not attain success, unless the best among us make a serious attempt to have the impulse, generated by it, permanently fixed in the influences of our national life. Such an attempt would be worthy of this great and practical city, for I recognize that the course of a great movement like the course of a great river, must take colour from the soil through which it runs. The Country requires all the workers, especially the sober and self restrained, to control and regulate the mighty force of the awakened consciousness of the Indian People. Shall we not respond to the Call?

## MR. PARANJPYE.

Mr. Paranjpye said in his closing remarks as one who had very close association with the late Mr. Gokhale he could say that Mr. Gokhale in case he had disagreed with Mr. Gandhi he would not have kept quiet but on the other hand with his usual characterstic of not carring for popularity, would have given his opinion condidly and freely. Mr. Paranjpye also thought if Mr. Gokhale whom Mr. Gandhi was proved to call his *guru*, were alive to-day, there would have been considerable change in Mr. Gandhi's programme. But what that change would have been he could not say.

## "SACRIFICE EVERYTHING, BUT SELF-RESPECT!"

(Continued from previous page.)

Mahatama Gandhiji who is honoured by all has issued a public appeal to this country. My earnest appeal to you and to my brothers is that you and they and especially the elected representatives sitting in the Municipal Coroporation should honour this message. The very good attendance at to-day's meeting augurs well for the salvation of our country and for the speedy attainment of Swarajya. We are proud of Bombay the Beautiful; but the true cause for this pride will be only forthcoming when we women citizens give our quota in the political movements of the day by starting a separate political association of the women of this city. With these words I support the resolution so ably moved by my sister Mrs. Gokhle.

## "WE ARE IN MOURNING."

Miss Godavaribai Bhadkamker said it was their regrettable duty to boycott the Duke's visit, who was the son of Queen Victoria, but they had to do their duty. If the Duke had come for any other purpose, and at any other time, they would have been only too pleased to welcome him. But, Indians were now in mourning and the Duke had come to this land as the representative of the bureaucracy which had failed in its duty, and was responsible for all the sufferings of India. It was they who were responsible for the Punjab atrocities. When he represented such a discredited bureaucracy how was it possible for them, as a self-respecting people, to welcome him, particularly at a time when their wounds had not been healed? She asked the mothers not to send their children to the schools and to any of the functions in connection with the Duke. It was not a very great sacrifice that was demanded of them—they simply had to abstain from taking part in the pageantry and pomp.

Mrs. Gangabai Goverdhandas Patel and Mrs. Jamnabai Govindji Madhowji also spoke. The latter said the new Councils were composed of men who were more fit to be out of them than in them. How could men who were deficient in education and some of them barbers by profession lead them to Swarajya?

A Marwadi lady then deplored the backward condition of both Marwadi men and women. It was the *pardah* that kept them back in education and progress. Eloquently, she exhorted them to take a greater part in the affairs of the country. She for herself, had decided to serve her country in the future.

## MRS. CHAMAN LALL.

Mrs. Chaman Lall said she fully sympathised with the women in their attitude towards the visit. The Duke was representative of a system which stood not for justice, but for injustice. India was suffering and was suffering much from the Punjab atrocities which were too horrible, and they could not go on upholding a system which had failed utterly. Indian children were starving and ill-clad; they were living in insanitary condition. A Government that could not set these small things right must go and as a representative of such a Government they could not welcome the Duke.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

## HARTAL—NOT HONOUR.

### PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' DECISION

As stated in Saturday's report, a meeting of the Closure Board of the Mulji Jaitha Market was convened at 2 p.m., when besides those members among whom the notice of meeting had been circulated there were other members also present. Mr. Naranji Dayal was voted to the chair. The Secretaries explained that when the circular was sent to Mr. D. M. Thackersi, Vice-President of the Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, he had objected to the calling of the meeting on the ground that they could not reopen the question at that stage and questioning the powers of the Secretaries to call that meeting. The Secretaries then left the meeting. The members, however, proceeded with the business and after much discussion resolved to convene a general meeting of all the members of the Market for the evening.

Accordingly, a circular was issued by Messrs. Narandas Purshottam, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Natvarlal Keshavlal, Naranji Dayal and several others. The meeting was held at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when Mr. Naranji Dayal presided. Mr. Narandas Purshottam explained the circumstances which had necessitated their calling the meeting, and how the Secretaries had remained indifferent inspite of several letters being addressed to them on the subject. The chairman then read to the meeting the correspondence that had passed between the Secretaries and Mr. Narandas Purshottam and others, and also the letter of Mr. Devidas M. Thackersi. A resolution was passed, condemning the Secretaries for not carrying out their duties properly and for bungling the meeting which had been duly convened on the special requisition of the requisite number of members.

NOT HONOUR OF DUKE'S VISIT.

Another resolution was passed reiterating the fact that the members were closing their shops not in honour of the Duke's visit, but in conformity with the resolution of the Nagpur Congress, which had called upon the country to boycott the visit. At the meeting there were over 200 merchants present in spite of very short notice and the speeches made on the occasion were very emphatic and impressive.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## N. C. O. MEETING AT SHARE BAZAR.

### "BOYCOTT THE DUKE'S VISIT."

A general meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. was held on Saturday when Mr. Naranji Dayal presided. Mr. Bapalal Khemchand read the circular of the meeting then Mr. Chaturbhuj Monji proposed Mr. Naranji Dayal to the chair which was unanimously accepted.

"The Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. unanimously resolve not to attend any meeting in honour of H. R. H. the Duke, and to close the Bazar on 21st, 23rd and 28th February to show our protest against the wrongs done to the country."

Among the speakers were Messrs. A. Jerajani, Nensy, Prof. Swaminaryan and Dr. Sathaye.

## A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been arranged to cause a sympathetic strike in aid of the distressed Postmen, Packers and Telegraph Messengers who are left to themselves by the Bombay Postal officials, who held out false hopes to the Postal and Telegraph Strikers that all of them would be reinstated, provided they would resume duty from Thursday the 10th inst., whilst about 1,500 men, have been re-employed, the rest of the strikers numbering not less than 700 men, from Postmen, Packers and Telegraph messengers, have been thrown out of employment. They are now neither among the dead nor among the living, being now on the verge of starvation. Just as Indians of all classes had sympathised with the pitiable lot of the Belgian children, during the war, the motor-drivers Bombay—also have decided to go on a sympathetic strike, as a protest for the injustice done to these Postal strikers, on the 21st and 23rd and 28th inst., whilst H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is in Bombay. This pioneer strike is not like other Labour strikes, for demanding higher wages or for harassing the employers, but to appeal to the Government to do justice if there is justice and mercy.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

## PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED.

### GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES FOR SOLUTION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. J R. Clynes moved an amendment to the address regretting that the Government had failed to fufill their promises to introduce legislation for the relief of the unemployed, whose numbers had been trebled during the past four months.

Dr. Macnamara replied that the Government intended to enforce their unemployment policy and to carry out pledges given to ex-service men, and were shortly increasing unemployment benefits.

## Official & Personal.

Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad arrived at Lahore today. Mr. Gandhi will address the students at Gujranwalla on the 19th instant and from there will proceed to Rawalpindi.

The Governor-in-Council has sanctioned grants of Rs. 20,000 to the Khalsa Diwan Bar and Rs. 5,000 to the Sanatan Dharma Sabha at Lyallpud for expenditure on purposes of education.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., BOMBAY.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

You have delivered to India H. M.'s message. Courtiers have received it eulogistically; the masses have kept away studiously.

You are shown the India of Princes and Autocrats of zamindars and Bureaucrats, of soldiers and sportsmen. But the India of famishing farmers, of sweating labourers on plantations, of hard pressed coolies in coal mines and of forced labour in Forests is shut out from your vision! Nor are you brought in touch with that awakening, aspiring, enlightened and independent India, that strives and struggles for Truth, for Freedom for National emancipation and for Universal Brotherhood.

To-day you find India estranged. Pray why? Repressive Acts and suppressive measures, persecution and humiliation, exploitation and violation—these indignities and injuries heaped on to India after her loyal rally in the War, have so alienated her from the Bureaucracy:—

(a) That Dr. Tagore renounced his Knighthood;

(b) Sir Sankaran Nair resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council; and

(c) Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Sarma and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya resigned from the old Legislative Council. So, if India is estranged to-day, the fault does not lie with India. It is the Bureaucracy that is clearly accountable and answerable for it.

You have appealed to India to "forgive and unite," but how can she respond to your call? When

(1) Her hands are bound by the Press Act!

(2) Her tongue by the Seditious Meetings Act! And

(3) Her person by the Regulation III of 1818!

(4) When her mind is embarrassed with the breach of pledges given to Mussalmans of India!

(5) When her system is bled by the Currency and Exchange Policy of the Government of India!

(6) And when her heart is withering with the pangs of the firing, bogging and crawling in the Punjab in 1919!

Even the attitude of Your Parliament has been most cutting.

(1) Dyer was praised!

(2) O'Dwyer was exonerated!

(3) And Lord Chelmsford was extolled!

For the part they played in the Punjab tragedy!

Now does H. M.'s message provide any balm or relief to suffering India? None whatever.

Then how do you expect India to "forgive and unite"? Do you know, how your appeal is responded to by the Bureaucracy?

(1) Lala Lajpat Rai is shut out from Rawalpindi!

(2) Mazarul Huq is kept out of Arrah!

(3) And Yakub Hassan is arrested and sentenced at Calicut.

So, in the North, East and South-West of India, the Bureaucracy has resumed its rigorous activities even while you are in India! And leaders are dealt with so summarily! Is this the beginning of the New Era? Do you still blame India for her studied aloofness? How can she cooperate? With whom can she co-operate? On what common ground can she co-operate?

Noble Duke; If you are really anxious to know the true position of India to-day, please interview the Great Gandhiji, Rev. Andrews, Swami Shradha Anand and Maulana Abdul Bari, before you leave these shores.

And as you say, you are an old and true and trusted Friend of India, please convey to H. M. *the universal demand of All India*:—

(1) To repeal the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, and the Regulation III of 1818.

(2) To punish the Punjab offenders and discontinue their pensions, refund and cancel the fines imposed on the Punjab districts and release the Punjab Political prisoners.

(3) To Revise the Currency and Exchange Policy as required by India's representatives.

(4) To fulfil the pledges given by Lord Hardinge and the Right Hon. Lloyd George to the Moslems of India,

(5) And to recognise the rights of Indians as equal citizens of the country and the Commonwealth.

Noble Duke, your Mission to India, as the son of your Mother, as the Uncle of the King, and as the Representative of your Race cannot be deemed to be complete. Unless you use your good offices in England to effect these changes in Indian administration, without which there can never be peace in this land.

May Heaven help you! Noble Duke.

Yours deferentially,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay.
19th February, 1921.

## DUKE LEAVES PINDI FOR BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 18.

A Review at Chaklala, some five miles from Rawalpindi, of all troops in the Rawalpindi Division concluded the public programme of the Duke who leaves privately to-night at about eleven for Bombay.

# WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

## RATIFIED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

## DISCUSSION ON RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Punctually, at eleven, Mr. Whyte took his seat and the Legislative Assembly commenced business. There was a considerable fall in attendance of members. To-day's agenda contains five Government Bills and seven Government resolutions on the subject of ratification of the convention of International Labour Conference.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Thomas Holland moved that the Indian Tea Cess Act 1903 Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. He point ed out that it was purely an enabling measure and would not be brought into force unless representatives of the trade definitely asked for it. Further, those e ed in the trade would be able to take advantage of any improvement that might occur in the market and to extend their own market. The cess was proposed to be charged only on tea exported and to use it for propaganda partly in India itself. By this means small gardene s would get the benefit of propaganda work, without having to pay anything for it.

The Bill was passed without any discussion.

Mr. O'Donnell introduced a bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code 1860. He said the retention of the automatic penalty of forfeiture under sections 121 and 122 of the Indian Penal Code was inconsistent with modern practice and in fact generally such sentences were remitted by local Governments. The object of the bill was to allow courts a discretion in imposing penalty under those sections. The bill also proposed to repeal sections 61 and 62 and to make offences under sections 121 and 121A and 122 punishable with fine.

Mr. O'Donnell introduced another bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act 1908. He said the bill wanted to make clear that provisions in certain sections of the act 9 of 1908 applied to the period of limitation prescribed by any special or local law unless they were specifically excluded. This was proposed to remove some equivocation existing in certain sections and which had given rise to different interpretations at the hands of Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad High Courts. It was now proposed that where a special period of limitation was prescribed by a special or local law section 5 would not apply, but that otherwise it would automatically apply to all applications.

Mr. Hailey, in introducing a bill to amend the Indigo Cess Act 1918, pointed out that the measure was to prescribe a levy of cess at the rate of one rupee eight annas per hundred weight of 112 lbs. avoidrupois instead of at the rate now in force. The new rate would be almost exactly equivalent to the rate of one rupee per factory maund of 74.66 lbs. Government would get no direct pecuniary benefit from the change and it might be added that the local Governments had consulted the indigo industry in their provinces and found that the opinion was in favour of the bill. The bill was introduced.

Mr. Innes introduced the Import and Export of Goods Act 1916 Amendment Bill. The only new commodity brought within the purview of the legislation was coal. On the other hand, 7 commodities had been removed from the list. The Act was proposed to be continued for one year because of the necessity of maintaining restrictions, especially on the export of foodstuffs. If they restricted the export, they had also to regulate it and this bill would prevent the price of foodstuffs being unduly raised by competition among the merchants.

RATIFICATION OF DRAFT CONVENTION.

Sir Thomas Holland moved:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) that he should ratify the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings adopted by the general Conference of the International Labour organisation of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th of October 1919, (b) that steps should be taken to introduce in the Indian Legislature the legislation necessary to give effect to this Convention as applied to British India by Article 10 thereof."

MR. JOSHI ON LABOUR.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported Sir Thomas Holland's resolution although he was not fully satisfied with the Convention. When at Washington he personally urged three points:—Firstly, that while fixing the limit of sixty hours a week, the Convention should have also fixed a daily hour limit to ten, so that some employers might not resort to twelve hours work for five days; secondly, that in case of women the limit of hours be fifty-four and thirdly, that the Convention should have covered even those small factories that did not come under the Indian Companies Act. He knew of the short comings of the Convention, but when he requested the Assembly to support the motion it was on the ground that this Convention secured for workers in India a certain minimum of working time and left the Assembly free to try to secure a further reduction by national efforts. He did not believe that the reduction of working time to 48 hours a week would bring loss to industries. His ground was that industries should not thrive at the sacrifice of India's manhood. It was unfortunately true that due to a great expansion from twelve hours work labourers got themselves addicted to the bad habit of drink.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and Mr. Sesha giri Iyer also supported the resolution.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mazumdar moved an amendment for a committee of the House to consider the draft Convention before final ratification. He said the question was very complicated and a committee should thoroughly examine the Convention, especially in view of the fact that India's delegates did not represent the Assembly.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy opposed the amendment. He said the case of millowners and their sympathatic attitude had been fairly put forth by Sir Thomas Holland. They wanted to fall in line with other civilised countries, even at some loss, by fixing 60 hours week.

Sir Frank Carter supported the original motion.

Mr. Joshi opposed the amendment and said the constitution of the Labour Conference provided representation of Government, employers and labourers and these three interests were represented. There could be no question about representation of this Assembly.

Sir Thomas Holland, opposing the amendment, said that the Assembly came into existence after the Labour Conference (laughter). He did not see any useful purpose that could be served by any committee unless it toured from place to place to collect evidence.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also opposed the amendment.

At this stage Mr. E. Norton demanded closure of the debate, which was agreed to.

The amendment was, thereupon, put to the vote and lost and the original motion was carried.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Reassembling after lunch, Sir Thomas Holland moved the following resolutions together:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) that he should satisfy the draft Convention concerning unemployment adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th of October, 1919, (b) that he should after such investigation regarding unemployment in India as he may think fit take steps to create regular public employment agencies in so far as the same may be necessary to facilitate the migration of labour; (c) that such agencies when created should be provided with advisory boards representative of employers and workers."

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should examine the recommendations concerning unemployment adopted by the general Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nation convened at Washington on the 29th October, 1919 in order to determine to what extent it is desirable to give effect thereto."

In the course of his speech Sir Thomas Holland informed that Government had just established a commission on emigration which would sit in summer and report to Labour Conference in October next. The whole question of reciprocity of treatment to workers would be discussed by this commission.

Mr. T. Rangachari, of Madras, pointed out that most of the labour was required for agriculture, which formed the backbone of this country. In South India there was dearth of labour and landlords had to pay four times what they formerly used to do. There were also considerable difficulties as regards the question of emigration. Moreover, the conditions of labour in India were different from those in other countries. He, therefore, objected to the first part of the resolution in that it implied an unconditional acceptance of the terms, especially as the Government of India in their despatch had themselves indicated that they were not determined to this unconditional ratification. The whole question should be examined and although the speaker was not enamoured of committees, he urged some sort of enquiry into the whole matter.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported both the resolutions moved by Sir Thomas Holland and said if there was dearth of labour in villages and if labourers had gone to cities it was because landlords did not offer them sufficient remuneration as to induce them to stay at home. There were at present many private agencies which sent labourers to plantations and foreign countries and Government must step in to bring them under proper regulations. In conclusion, Mr. Joshi asked if the Conventions applied to Native States in India.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer pointed out that Mr. Rangachariar was unnecessarily apprehensive of the resolutions moved by Sir Thomas Holland.

Sir Thomas Holland observed that the resolution did not involve any legislation. Indian states were not represented at the Washington conference, and if they had been, it would have been something like a mass meeting. Under the rules, British India was not permitted to discuss for Indian States. Sir Thomas Holland did not think that Indian States realised fair treatment of labour as well as they did in British India.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Both the resolutions were put and carried, Mr. Rangachariar's being the only dissentient voice.

Sir Thomas Holland moved:

"This Assembly recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council (a) that he should make enquiry into the possibility of maing arrangements for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores as suggested in the recommendation concerning prevention of anthrax adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th of Octobebr, 1919, (b) that steps should be taken to introduce in the Indian Legislature such legislation as may be necessary to enable him to give effect to the recommendation, if after due enquiry he is satisfied as to the necessity for so doing."

The same member also moved:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should give effect to the recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th of October, 1919, and should take steps to introduce in the Indian legislature the legislation necessary to that end."

The resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

GOVT. HEALTH SERVICE.

Sir Thomas Holland moved:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should examine the possibility of giving effect to the recommendations concerning establishment of Government Health Services adopted by the general conference on the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th October, 1919."

Mr. Joshi moved an amendment, desiring to give effect at once to the recommendations of the Conference on the point of establishment of Government Health Service. This question, he said, was very important and did not involve any very great expenditure. A considerable number of workmen were keeping bad health and it was absolutely essential that some Government officer should look after the health of factory workers.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju opposed the amendment, on the grounds of the tax-payers' interest. This question should be taken up by the millowners themselves.

Mr. J. Chondhri supported the amendment.

Mr. Joshi rose for an explanation and said he did not mean that Government should establish a separate medical service in order to treat every patient in factories.

Mr. Choudhri Shahbuddin and the Hon. Mr. Vishindas supported Mr. Joshi, while Mr. Spence opposed the amendment for the reason that they must first walk before trying to run.

Mr. Bakshi Mohanlal supported the amendment, while Mr. T. Rangachariar opposed, saying it was a false cry of philanthropy.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sir Frank Carter opposed the amendment, while Messrs. Cottlingam and Ishwar Saran supported it.

Sir Thomas Holland winding up the debate said his resolution was worded on cautious lines but the Assembly should not understand that Government was doing or proposed to do nothing. He asked Hon. Mr. Joshi to withdraw his amendment or (in the alternative, Government would accept his amendment.

Mr. Joshi withdrew his amendment in view of the assurances from the Government member.

The original motion was then put and carried unanimously.

MINIMUM AGE OF CHILDREN.

Sir Thomas Holland moved:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council (a) that he should ratify the draft convention fixing the minimum age of admission of children in industrial employment adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th October, 1919 subject to the following reservation,—(1) that it shall not apply to factories employing more than 10 but less than 20 persons unless the local Governgulations shall be made regarding children ment so directs, (2) that transitional regulations shall be made regarding children between the age of 9 and 12 already lawfully employed in factories; (b) that steps should be taken to introduce in the Indian Legislature necessary to give effect to the draft convention as applied to British India by Article 6 thereof and subject to the reservations above stated.

Sir Logie Watson moved an amendment to the resolution, to the effect that the minimum age of admission of children shall apply only to children under eleven years of age.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy agreed with Sir Logie Watson and said, sooner compulsory education was introduced the better. Then Government could fix the minimum age as high as necessary.

Mr. Bhaimansingh also spoke.

The amendment of Sir L. Watson was put to the vote and declared lost; 32 voted for and 40 against.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then moved an amendment that sub-clause one of clause (a) of the resolution be deleted. He urged that the Factory Act should apply to factories employing ten persons and more. The case for applying the Convention to smaller factories was very strong.

Sir Thomas Holland, opposing the amendment, pointed out difficulties of inspection which would cost a great deal. There was no use of multiplying laws on the Statute Book.

Mr. T. Rangachariar and Sir Frank Carter also opposed the amendment, which was put and lost, only Mr. Joshi voting for it.

The original resolution, as moved by Sir Thomas Holland, was put and carried.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, the 22nd February.

## THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

### FULLER SPEECHES.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Hon. Sir Sivaswami Iyer moved the following resolution at to-daf's meeting of the Legislative Assembly:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he do represent to the Home Government that the proposals of the Esher Committee contained in parts one and two of their report should not be acted upon and that, on the other hand, the Army in India should be entirely under the control, real as well as nominal, of the Government of India and should be free from any domination or interference by the War Office on military matters, military policy, organisation or administration and that such co-ordination as may be desirable between the Military policies or organisations of different parts of the Empire should be secured by discussion and agreement at conferences at which India is adequately represented."

The Hon. Sir P. Sivaswami made a long speech which, however, was most inaudible throughout. Even when one member appealed to the mover to speak louder, he was not in a position to raise his voice, which was very feeble. He said there were apprehensions, not merely as to the exact merit and significance of the Esher Committee's proposals, but also as to their significance on Military and Financial burdens, which they involved. His object was to clear these misapprehensions. It was an unfortunate and unsatisfactory procedure that the Committee, which collected informal evidence upon which their basic principles were formed, did not publish it for the benefit of the public, who had thus been deprived of this valuable help. It looked as if the Committee had been dominated by the imperial aspect of the question and had completely overlooked the existing statues. As regards Imperial defence, at page four of the report the Committee stated that the recommendations proposed must be consistent with (1) control by the Government of India of Indian Military Affairs; (2) giving to the Government of India voice in questions of Imperial defence and (3) allowing the Imperial General Staff, through its chief, to exercise considered influence of the Military policy of the Government of India. The third proposition was one to which Indians could not subscribe. Even as regards first two principles, it seemed to the speaker more a question of lip homage than actual observance of those principles, because there was hardly any trace of the first principle in the report and, in his opinion, the control proposed to the Government of India was of a very shadowy character. As for the second principle the mover quoted clauses two and three of the Government of India Act as also Sections 21 and 22 of the same and pointed out that the control which vested in the Secretary of State, as the mouthpiece of the Indian Government in Parliament, could not be relaxed but what the Committee complained of was that the existing control of the Secretary of State was embarrassing and would that there should be devolution of power, so that there might be no interference by the Secretary of State. That, however, was a departure from the established constitution. Referring to the recommendations of the report, Sir Sivaswami Iyer touched upon the proposed freedom from the Secretary of State on the ground that there was undue delay in regard to pay and pensions, and said that the delays were inevitable in any system, but by this proposal the Government of India were precluded from offering their advice. The latitude which the Committee wanted was not to the advantage of the Government of India, but to that of the War Office. As regards the proposed change of Military responsibility from the Government of India to the War Office, he pointed out that the Commander-in-Chief was to be appointed on recommendation of the Chief of General Staff and he, therefore, would be inclined to follow the person to whom he felt gratitude. The present position was not found to be wrong and, yet, why was a change proposed in this connection he could not understand. The Comittee's whole object was to bring larger and larger inuuence and direction to exercise on the Military authorities, directly by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Between the Secretary of State and Imperial General Staff there would be a secretary, who would be deputy to the Chief of Staff. Thus that influence of the Chief of General Staff was extended to be exercised over matters of organisation, training, equipment, etc. The proper way to secure co-ordination must be something different from that of making the War Office in England to close its tentacles over the Military Department in India. At this stage, the President intimated to Sir Sivaswami Iyer that his time was up and consequently the latter sat down.

SIR GODFREY AMENDS RESOLUTION.

Sir Godfrey then replied to Sir Sivaswamy's resolution and said he would accept the amended resolution, which would be read as follows:—

"That this assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Army in India should be entirely under the control, real as well as nominal, of the Government of India and be free from any domination or interference by the War Office on matters of Military policy, organization or administration, and that such co-ordination as may be desirable between the Military policies or organisations of different parts of the Empire should be secured and agreement at conferences at which India is adequately represented."

Sir Godfrey Fell having finished, Chowdhri Shahbuddin raised an objection that the amended resolution omitted all reference to the Esher Report and that the Assembly was not told when another opportunity would be given for the expression of their views on the Report.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey then moved that the amendment would be prefaced by the words "notwithstanding anything contained in the Esher Report, etc., etc."

Mr. Ishwar Saran then (proceeded to support the motion and the Mr. H. Visindas, interrupting, moved for the closure of the discussion.

The President ruled that, after the speaker had finished and the mover given an opportunity to reply, he would put the motion for the closure to the House.

Mr. Ishwar Saran having finished, the mover accepted Government's amendment.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer then replied.

The resolution as amended was carried unanimously.

The Assembly adjourned till the 19th instant and will meet to-morrow for the second ballot on the Non-official resolutions.

## BEHAR COUNCIL.

### COMMITTEE FOR RETRENCHING EXPENDITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 17.

The only business at to-day's meeting of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council was the discussion of the resolution of Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath, recommending to Government the appointment of a committee of official and non-official members of the Council to report within six months what retrenchments in expenditure in various departments be safely and usefully made. Sir Walter Maude presided.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath, in moving the resolution, explained the financial situation and the growing needs of the province. He mentioned that their main sources of revenue were from the two evils—drinking and litigation, and there were signs that the excise revenue would fall and that was everybody's wish. He pointed out the difficulty to finance the province and emphasised the impossibility of imposing any fresh taxation and spoke of the impoverished conditions of the royats. He thought the only possible way was to overhaul the spending departments and find out in what direction the retrenchment could be made.

Seven members supported the resolution, among their suggestions being the Committee should visit various places in the province. One or two members pointed out there was a suspicion among the people that extravagant expenditure was incurred, while important schemes are held up for want of funds.

The Hon. Mr. Messurier, speaking for Government pointed out that the resolution was premature. He thought that they might wait till more experience was gained and till the budget has been examined and passed and till the conclusion of the council session which at present imposed heavy work on executive departments.

The Hon. Mr. Fakhruddin, while not opposing the resolution and sympthising with the real spirit of the motion, advised the Council to defer the formation of a committee at present.

The Hon. Mr. M. S. Das requested the mover to withdraw the resolution. Mover having replied, resolution was put to the vote and carried.

The Council adjourned till the 24th instant.

## COMMISSION ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 18.

At yesterday's meeting of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council, a non-cooperator with his Gandhi cap and Khadder was present in the gallery.

Among the non-official resolutions admitted to council for discussion are Babu Ramchandar Prasad's resolution for the appointment of a commission of officials and non-officials to consider the entire question of primary and secondary education in the province, and Maulvi Saiyed Mabarak Ali's resolution to set apart a room in the council building for Mahomedan prayers.

Devaki Prasad Sinha has sent interpellations to the council regarding the order served on Babu Rajendra Prasad at Arrah yesterday forbidding him from entering the town.

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on Monday next the local Government budget for 1921-22 will be presented, after which the Deputy-President's emoluments bill fixing the salary of the post at Rs. 5,000 will be considered. Dr. A. Suhrawardy will move as amendment that the salary be fixed at Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 5,000. The meeting is likely to continue for several days as notices have been given of no fewer than ten resolutions and fifteen amendments.

## TURKISH TREATY.

### H. H. AGA KHAN INTERVIEWED.

His Highness the Aga Khan sailed for England by the mail steamer which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon to attend the Peace Conference which will be held in London shortly with a view to revise the Turkish Peace Treaty. The Aga Khan's views on the Treaty of Sevres are well known and they have already appeared in these columns. On the eve of his departure His Highness was kind enough to find time to give a short interview to a representative of "the Chronicle" at the Mole Station.

CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

The Aga Khan said:—

I am going to the Peace Conference unofficially, but all the same I shall do my best for the cause, which I feel is not only the cause of Islam, but the cause of peace and happiness and prosperity in the Near and Middle East. The difficulties in the way of those who are going there are very great but if the delegates want my advice on any occasion I shall be glad to render it to them.

As the time was short and there was a great pressure of engagements with his followers as well as his friends, the Aga Khan had to cut short the interview.

# CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

## NEW SOUTH WALES V. M. C. C.

### VISITORS SCORE 402 FOR 6 WICKETS.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 19

The weather was perfect and a crowd of 5,000 spectators had assembled to witness the match between the M. C. C. and the New South Wales team, which began to-day. Hitch, Hearne, Russell and Howell were omitted from the English side, the latter owing to a jarred toe, sustained during the last Test Match. Douglas won the toss and elected to bat first, sending in Hobbs and Rhodes to face the bowlings of Mailey and Punch on a perfect wicket. From the outset Hobbs played a careful game, taking sixty-eight minutes to compile his 41 runs, which included only one four. He was dismissed by a smart catch by Carter. Excellent driving characterised Rhodes' play, his score of fifty, which took eighty minutes, including five fours. The century appeared after the play had been in progress seventy-nine minutes. Makepeace played slow but attractive cricket, his excellent placing well behind the wicket, attracting special attention. He completed his fifty after hundred minutes. With the score at 104 for two wickets, Makepeace was joined by Hendren and somewhat formidable partnership ensued. Hendren played perfect cricket. Mailey, who had been bowling for 19 overs, was relieved for a short time, having taken 2 wickets for 75 runs. Meanwhile Makepeace and Hendren had been scoring fairly rapidly. Upon Mailey resuming, Hendren who had been making excellent drives, hit the first two balls of the over to the boundary for four but was dismissed by the third ball. He had taken 101 minutes to score his 102 runs which included 9 fours and 1 six. At the tea interval the score stood at 253 for 3 wickets.

On resumption Woolley gave an exhibition of hard hitting and on one occasion drove the ball from Mailey on to the roof of the stand. Makepeace was sent back to the pavilion shortly afterwards, his total of 73 runs having taken him 145 minutes including five fours. At this point Mailey had 4 wickets for 107 runs to his credit. Wilson who had been playing slow stolid cricket, was barracked by the spectators, who shouted "Go Home". Fender drove the last ball of the day over the boundary for six. The bowling throughout the play was weak. Gregory, who strained his back in the last Test Match being unable to bowl.

When stumps were drawn the weather was threatening.

Bowling for New South Wales, Mailey during his thirty-six overs took 4 wickets for 106 runs, Punch 1 for 28, Andrews for 56.

### 2nd DAY'S PLAY.

SYDNEY, Feb. 19.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 20.

Considerable amount of rain fell this morning, but did not affect the wicket, which was in excellent condition when Fender and Wilson resumed batting for the M. C. C. before 18,500 people. The remaining Englishmen did not give much trouble and the whole side was out for 427. The innings occupied in all 334 minutes. Fender played attractive and forceful cricket for his 60, which included five fours and one six.

BOWLING FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mailey took seven wickets for 172 and Hendry one for 66.

HOME TEAM'S BATTING.

Collins and Bardsley made a poor start for the New South Wales, being dismissed for two and four respectively. Macartney and Gregory, however, made an excellent stand, playing with freedom and brightness. Gregory was at the wicket eighty-seven minutes for his 52, which included five fours and which was marked by beautiful driving and leg play. Tea was taken with the score at 140 for three wickets. Macartney being 54 and Andrews 18. When running in outfield, Hobbs, unfortunately, strained the muscles of his right leg and had to retire. He declared that he had never felt such bad strain. Two hundred appeared after 171 minutes' play. Macartney at this period was badly missed off successive balls in the slips by Fender and Waddington off Parkin. Macartney was dismissed by the last ball of the day. He batted 218 minutes for his 130 which included fifteen fours.

BOWLING FOR M. C. C.

Douglas up to present has taken four wickets for 64; Wilson one for 34; Parkin none for 30; Parkin none for 63; Woolley none for 29 and Waddington none for 31.

Owing to his accident Hobbs will probably be unable to play in the Fifth Test Match, which begins at Sydney on the 25th instant.

The scores:—

| M. C. C. | |
|---|---|
| Hobbs c Collins b Mailey | 41 |
| Rhodes c Oldfield b Mailey | 59 |
| Makepeace c Oldfield b Mailey | 73 |
| Hendren b Mailey | 102 |
| Woolley c Gregory b Punch | 29 |
| Fender l-b-w b Mailey | 60 |
| Douglas c Folkard b Andrews | 46 |
| Wilson b Hendry | 9 |
| Waddington not out | 12 |
| Strudwick c Gregory b Mailey | 4 |
| Parkin c Hendry b Mailey | 1 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 427 |

| NEW SOUTH WALES. | |
|---|---|
| Collins b Douglas | 2 |
| Bardsley c Woolley b Douglas | 4 |
| Macartney b Douglas | 130 |
| Gregory c Strudwick b Wilson | 52 |
| Andrews c Strudwick b Douglas | 54 |
| Taylor not out | 10 |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total (for 5 wkts) | 302 |

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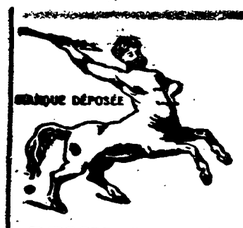

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## PARTY SPIRIT IN MADRAS COUNCIL

### PRINCIPLE OF ELECTION OPPOSED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

A resolution, asking Government to transfer an eighth share of the excise revenue collected in respective areas to the district boards concerned so as to augment their resources, came in for a great deal of opposition in the Madras Legislative Council to-day. It was contended on the one hand that the whole Government had been asked to commit themselves to increased expenditure in meeting various schemes. It was unfair to take away from them a substantial share of revenues. On the other hand, those who advocated the temperance cause urged that earmarking of certain percentage of Abkari revenues for distribution to the district boards would result in the district boards making attempts to enhance excise revenue, which would mean encouragement of drink. Ideas of temperance were spreading and, in one district in the Presidency in 5 taluks out of 9, no bidders were forthcoming at the last Abkari auction sales, and a Temperance Bill was going to be introduced on the lines of the Scottish Act. Local option might come into force at any time. To commit Government to a policy of encouraging drink at such a time was deprecated.

The resolution was put off till the Budget meeting.

PARTY SPIRIT AT WORK.

A resolution, moved by a Brahmin member, recommending that all presidentships of the district boards be thrown open for election and that there be no nominations, was the centre of heated discussion,, revealing party spirit. This right of election was opposed to-day for the first time in the annals of the non-official agitation by a non-official member and supported of the popular ministry. One member, who supported the resolution, said that the bureaucrat in making nominations to the presidentships of the boards held the scales evenly, but in future there should be no opportunity for the Ministry to exercise the right of nomination, as it might be utilised as a party weapon. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Council Secretary and elected member, protested against insinuations being made, doubting the integrity of the popular ministers. There was no reason to think that the popular ministers would not hold scales as evenly as the bureaucrat and it was necessary that at the preliminary stage of the Reform Act the Ministers should proceed with caution. It would be undesirable to throw open indiscriminately all presidentships of the boards to election. The new Government had just come into power and until it was able to feel its way it would be too early to commit the Minister to such a policy as embodied in the resolution, without giving him power to exercise his discretion in extreme crises.

The debate was, at this stage, adjourned till to-morrow, and is likely to take a very lively turn.

## U. P. COUNCIL.

### MEDICAL SERVICE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru moved that civil medical service should be created in the United Provinces containing superior civil medical appointments which should be recruited from independent medical profession and civil assistant surgeons. He pointed out that most of the civil surgeons and higher medical officers were not recruited from the ranks of civil assistant surgeons but from military side.

Pandit Jagat Narayan speaking for Government said, that the matter was an All. India question and was already being considered by Government of India. The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Shakir Ali moved that no district and sessions judges, magistrates and police officers should occupy the same posts in the district for more than four years.

Mr. Porter replied that there were no figures quoted by the mover to show how many officers have been permitted to stay on for unduly long periods in one district. That there were such instances he did not deny but for them there were particular and cogent reasons.

The mover withdrew his resolution.

Babu Chhail Behari Kapur moved that no sales of excisable commodities except between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. should be allowed. He urged this would lessen consumption. Loss in revenue could be made up by extra taxation if necessary. On assurance from Government that a committee would be appointed to examine the various aspects of question the resolution was withdrawn.

## MUSLIM DELEGATE TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

### SEND OFF TO MR. CHHOTANI.

A large number of Hindus and Moslems gathered on the Ballard Pier on Saturday morning to give a send off to Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani and Dr Ansari, his adviser who are going to attend the Peace Conference in London, to be held there shortly. The Hindu and Moslem Volunteers belonging to the various corps had mustered in large numbers Mr. Chhotani was received with loud cries of "Alla ho Akbar" and was profusely garlanded. Among those present at the Mole Station were Moulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Khatri, besides many Khilafat workers. Hakim Ajmal Khan was also on the Pier. The Khilafat and Swaraja Sabha flags were flying intermingled with each other.

## LABOUR UNREST IN BROACH.

### THE LABOURITE VERSION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Feb. 18.

The following is the labourite version of the millhands' strikes in Broach, as given by Messrs. Chandulal Desai and Hirabai Amin who are working for the betterment of the labourers' condition.

"The unavoidable delay on the part of the Whittle Mills and Saraswati Mills, in paying extra wages as decided by Arbitration, and discontent was taken advantage of by certain mischief-mongers, who created trouble in the spinning department of the former mills, by assaulting the Spinning Master and destroying some mill property. The labour leaders set themselves about on finding out the oulprit and eventually offered to get the whole department to apologise to the Master and pay a penalty which the authorities Refused to accept, and failed to carry out their obligations according to decision of Arbitration. Hence the present strike.

The same has been the case with the Saraswati Mills. The men of the mills are firm in their determination to starve rather than yield to "zohukmi" of the mill-owners. One of the leaders also is understood to have learnt from the Saraswati Mills authorities that they were contemplating the import of outside labour in which case very grave danger to the peace is apprehended."

## LUCKNOW SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

The Municipal sweepers and *bhistis* went on strike yesterday. At the request of the authorities they submitted their grievances and have suspended the strike for a week. The sweepers demand Rs. 12 per mensem and a working day of six hours with eight hours for drivers.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Young, is posted to Delhi, Mr. W. H. Crawford resigns Civil Service. Mr. W. P. Barton is confirmed as Judicial Commissioner, Coorg.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd E. D. Rennison is appointed Chaplain, Lahore establishment. The Metropolitan will leave Calcutta on 17th February and after visiting Madras and Tninevelly, will return to Calcutta on 1st March. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Cameron R. E. and Messrs. C. P. Walsh and Asutosh Shastri have been nominated Fellows of the Calcutta University.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Warth officiates as imperial agricultural chemist, Pusa. Mr. G. F. Ball, Assistant Conservator of Forests is posted to Burma.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. T. H. Keyes is posted as Political Agent, Sindh, Mr. C. P. Skrine goes to Chagai as Political Agent, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Battye I.M.S., is posted as administrative medical officer, Central India, Major G. D. Franklin I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon Indore.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. K. S. Cassells I.A., and Col. T. Stodart I.M.S., retire from service.

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Mr. A. C. Chatterji I.C.S., is appointed as secretary and Mr. J. C. B. Drake, I.C.S., appointed Deputy Secretary Industries Department.

## MR. BONAR LAW'S WARNING.

### TAXES TO BE HIGHER.

Speaking at Edinburgh, Mr. Bonar Law referred to the campaign against waste. "We may be wasteful and extravagant," he said, "but it is not, as some newspapers suggest, because we love spending and wasting money."

"Believe me," he added, "there must be a great deal of money unnecessarily spent. It is true of every big undertaking, it is truer still of every Government Department, but up to the extent of our ability no Government has ever tried harder to cut down expenditure.

"It we are blamed because taxation is so high—and it is going to be higher long after this Government ceases to hold power—there are things for which we ought to get a certain amount of credit."

Dealing with trade depression, he said "the bottom seems to be knocked out." He added: "The Government has made it perfectly plain that we do not believe in the conduct of industry by Governmental methods. It is on individual energy and skill that we depend to carry the country through."

Referring to the Peace Treaty and the condition of Europe, he said it was the absence of the U.S. from any part of the burdens of distracted Europe which made the position so bad.—"Daily Mail."

## FAMINE RELIEF IN POONA.

In response to the appeal for help issued by the Poona Famine relief Committee and in appreciation of the useful work the Committee is doing among the distressed immigrants, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas has, it is understood, given eight bales of cloth, valued at about Rs. 3,000, for distribution among the poor. Several gentlemen of Bombay have also sent monetary help through Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, and the help the Committee has received so far from the Bombay public has enabled it to render substantial relief to the starving population.

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# Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

## "YOGEESHWARA YAJNAVALKYA."*

The world of Sanskrit scholarship and the Hindu community in general owe a deep debt of gratitude to Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi of Bombay for publishing in an amplified form the valuable paper on Yajnavalkya—his life, philosophy, chronology and contemporaries—which he read at the Oriental Conference held at Poona last year. Information about this prince of philosophers and law givers of ancient India is to be found lying scattered in various Sanskrit works such as the Shatapatha Brahamana, the Upanishads, especiallyhis own Upanishad, the "Brahadaranyaka," the Mahabharata and some of the older Puranas. No attempt has so far been made to collect and collate all this information with a view to place before the world a systematic biography of this great Rishi. Rao Bahadur Joshi, in his present brochure, has attempted to meet this want in an humble way. The facts about the Yogiswara which he has collected in this little book may well serve as a nucleus for the guidance of more ambitious workers in the same field. Indeed, no one would be better qualified than the Rao Bahadur himself to undertake to write a more comprehensive biography of this great philosopher and law-giver.

The very title of "Yogeeshwara"—"Lord of Philosophers"—which later sages and writers gave to Yajnavalkya, shows that he was esteemed as towering head and shoulders over most of the sages of the past and this he did undoubtedly, as his works and utterances recorded in Sanskrit Literature amply prove. He was the greatest philosopher of the Upanishadic times and one of the few world's great original thinkers. He was the author of the Shatapatha Brahmana, the Brahadaranyaka Upanishad, the Shukla Yajurveda and the famous Smriti or work on law and jurisprudence which goes by his name. He may, indeed, be described as the founder of the Advaita Vedanta philosophy. Amidst the gross ritualism and crude theogony which distinguished his age, his teachings shine out as a great beacon of enlightenment. He was nothing if not original his originality sometimes taking turns which to some of his contemporaries must have appeared as bordering on rank heresy. But it was only his commonsense that was asserting itself amidst the crudities of the age. Mr. Joshi has quoted one of his sayings, in connection with the belief in the meritoriousness of death at holy places. Another instance may be quoted here. In the Shatapatha Brahmana there is a report of a discussion among the sages assembled at a sacrifice, as to how to make a sacred cow, which had lain on the ground, and which was refusing to get up, rise. After various impractical and irrelevant suggestions had been made, such as uttering mantras and so on, Yajnavalkya intervenes with his advice that the best course is to lay the stick across the back of the sacred animal! Here is another example of this illustrious philosopher's strong commonsense. The account appears in the same Brahmana. A discussion takes place as to whether cow's flesh can be partaken of we read (Shatapatha Brahmana, III Kanda, 1 Ad. 2 Br.): —"Let him not eat (the flesh) of either the cow or the ox; for the cow and the ox doubtless support everything here on earth . . . Were one to eat there would be, as it were, eating of everything, or as it were, a going on to the end (or to destruction). Such a one indeed would be likely to be born (again) as a strange being, (as one of whom there is) evil report, such as 'he has expelled an embroyo from a woman,' 'he has committed a sin.' Let him, therefore, not . . . Nevertheless, Yajnavalkya said, 'I, for one, eat it, provided that it is tender.' From this, somewhat strange, though original, remark of Yajnavalkya, it should not be deduced that the great sage was not a humanitarian. Rao Bahadur Joshi has made this clear and has pointed out that ahimsa (non-injury) is one of the great virtues preached by Yajnavalkya and that he held the Cow as worthy of reverence and compassion. But, it is evident that the feeling against meat eating and animal sacrifices was only just beginning to gain ground during the Upanishadic age and we should not judge Yajnavalkya by standards which Buddhist and post-Buddhist times have engendered. Rao Bahadur Joshi deals in a separate chapter with the date of Yajnavalkya. Though no definite date can yet be assigned to the sage, there is enough evidence to show that he lived long before Panini, who, according to Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, lived in the 7th century B.C.

*The Yojeeswara Yajnavalkya"—by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, F.R.G.S., J.P. President, Anthropological Society of Bombay, edited and published by S. G. Acharya, Asst. Professor of Sanskrit, Wilson College. Ans. 8.

## POEMS ON INDIA.

"INDIA," by Captain Esme Wingfield Stratford, Books Limited, Liverpool, 1920.

In the old days of the East India Company there were sometimes Englishmen (even English Missionaries like Bishop Heber), who saw and felt the poetry of India. But since then, the English muse in India has been arid Sir Edwin Arnold, and on a lower level Sir Alfred Lyall are probably the only Englishmen, who have burst into real song at their contact with India since then. I have said Englishmen advisedly, for Mrs. Nicholson, better known as Laurence Hope is the most outstanding poetess that Britain has given to India, during the last two generations.

Captain Esme Wingfield Stratford, at one time Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, came out to India for four years during the War. And during that period, he saw and was carried away by the beauty of India. He studied her, and therefore undersood the various aspects of her beauty. First of all, there is the historical aspect, then the religious and philosophical aspect and finally there is the natural aspect of India. He therefore divides his book into three parts, which are:—(1) India through the ages; (2) India Mystica (3) India to-day. The poems here are remarkable for the metrical and rhythmic mastery shown by their author. We get fine, shall we say, almost haunting refrains in some of the poems. And with what lift and grace of movement do some of the poems flow! The variety as well as the choice of subjects show how much of his subject the author knows. The volume opens with an invocation to Ganesh, which contains such fine lines as the following:—

God of fatness, god of mirth,
God of incense-teeming earth,
By thy trunk, thy belly shaking.
Smile on this my undertaking
What, from earth divorced, is spirit?"

The song of the Hindu mosque-builder of the twelfth century substantiates Mr. Havell's theory of the enormous inbuence exercised by Hindus on the Saracenic Art of India. Whilst building the mosque dome, the Hindu workman believes and therefore sings:—

"Lord Siva, I have made a dome for Thee. Mahadeo, I have made a dome for Thee!"

The poem on the Taj here is unique, because all other poems written on that mausoleum are embodiments of the lyrical ecstasy felt by the poets on seeing it, whilst this one is a narration of the history of the Taj!

The poem on Soliman Chekoh, the nephew of Aurangzebe shows what an unqualified blackguard the successor of Shah Jehan was. He promised his nephew to his face not to molest him, but immediately his nephew's back was turned on him he ordered his servants to kill him! The love affair of the brilliant Zeb-ul-Nissa, the daughter of Aurangzebe, and the author of "Maqfi" is also well narrated. The Hindu and the Mahomeda were united then, as they are now!

The poems in "India Mystica" are good, but there is not enough power or intensity revealed in them, which one expects in such a class of poems. There are some tripping little lines in the "Wild Fakir" which are worth quoting here:—

Sure his ears,
Catch the strains—
What strains?
Pipes afar,
Siva pipes,
Kisses, death,
Season's, stars
Dancing—
And now? sleep!

In the last section, about the India of to-day, there is a poem entitled "Handikho". In it occur the following undoubtedly fascinating lines:—

"And you can hear the moonbeams flow
To Dawn.

Pierre Loti refused to see or have anything to do with the English Society in India, If you do not know why he acted in this manner, you have simply to read Captain Wingfield Stratton's "Lenvoi" in this volume. The following quatrain from it is quite sufficient for our purposes here:—

Merciful God have pity on folk without a soul!
I mean the Johnson Smiths and Mrs Pogson Clarke
And Sir Pontius Pilate and Colonel Moale,
Who walk about at noonday in the dark.

The author fell so much in love with India during his stay here that he loves it almost as much as he does his native country. It is also worth reminding the reader here that Mrs. Wingfield Stratton was also in India and that she too loves the Indians and detests the Anglo-Indians like her husband. Her dislike of her countrymen and countrywomen in India is well exhibited in her novel entitled "Beryl in India," which resembles Kipling's "Plain tales from the hills" in spirit.

V. B. M.

## THE PASSION OF LABOUR

The Passion of Labour, By Robert Lynd, G. Bell and Sons, 6s.

Passion has no place in the programme of the orthodox statesman. It is a thing to be avoided. It is not very effective in winning the good opinion of sober and respectable elements of society. The title of the book may, therefore, be a sufficient discouragement to some. It is, however, not inappropriate. The contents of the book are not in the least soothing to those who mistake mental indolence for mature wisdom. Labour in the first place is as the author says, in insurrection against the superstition of word. "Labour has a passion in politics. It desires to "make the world a better place for the people who inhabit it." The creed may not be altogether new. But Labour has achieved a distinct departure from the politicians of the past who have been "content to relieve poverty in so far as the more luxurious classes felt they could afford to do so without sensibly interfering with their habits of life. Labour contends that we have got beyond a stage of social organisation in which men with a plurality of houses and a retinue of servants can be permitted to say that we cannot afford to rescue the children of the slums, and to feed, clothe, and educate them on the understanding that all men are peers." It further contends that a nation can afford anything except "a chronic plague of poverty." The essays on "Spies Among the Workers," "On Saying a Thing Three Times'," "The Public Man," "The Importance of Forgetting History," "Massacre as a Weapon of the Strong," and "On Being an Alien" are sufficient to show not only the variety but also the unorthodox cast of the author's ideas. The essays especially on "Bullies" and the one on "After All we Said" are sure to prove of great interest to readers in this country. All bullying, says the author, is simply "an attempt to make people understand." We are not quite unfamiliar with similar "attempts" by our benevolent bureaucrats. For, there are many here also who have become "bullies for Christ's sake". He believes that one of the characteristics of human beings that that are likely to turn a cynic into a bubling pessimist is "the way in which they go on hoping that other human beings will abide by their pledges". Perhaps that is the reason why reactionaries who bolster up the irresponsible rulers feel greatly excited about "loyalty", ingratitude" and similar, conveniently vague conceptions. During the war we were led to believe that, as far as England was concerned lying, inhumanity, hatred, greed and the domination of the strong over the weak were unthinkable. "We held an absolute standard of virtue", and, the author says, "we averred that no nation could depart from it on any excuse without branding itself with eternal intamy. The synics laughed at our heroics. But even the cynics did not dare to warn us that, before the cock crew thrice, we should have Amritsar. That bloody shambles of an unarmed mob, where the wounded were left to writhe in their agony on the ground, those public floggings before women, those humiliating compulsions to crawl on all fours along the street and to touch the ground with forehead—punishment more degrading to the inflicter than to the victim—those public gallows the flagellation of schoolboys concerning whom Lieut.-Colonel Macrae said: "They need not necessarily have been guilty, but it was their misfortune" any Englishman would have said you lied, if, during the war to save the weak from the strong, you had foretold that awful story "It is true indeed that there is no time for hesitation. We must finally choose between "Utopia and U-boatia."

## WORSHIP OF POWER.

"SHAKTI AND SHAKTAS", by Sir John Woodroffe.

Sir John Woodroffe has done more than any other scholar to bring to the notice of the English-reading public the doctrines and rituals of the much misunderstood sect called Shaktas. It may perhaps be said as a result of anthropological investigation that man worships the Power immanent in the universe before he recognises the goodness therein. In that sense the worship of Shakti is the oldest form of religion. Since the first edition of Sir John's work was published he has had to maintain that the civilisation of India is worthy of respect, and in the present edition he discusses whether the Shaktas are not entitled to the honour which is due to other sects. In the rituals of this sect others find traces of what they would reprobate as animality, rather than spirituality. Hence the prejudice against Shaktas in India itself. Sir John does not defend what is indefensible from the modern standpoint, but he corrects exaggerations and misrepresentations. The fact is that religious systems are gradual growths and in the most advanced systems one may find traces of an earlier state of civilisation. The Shaktas have developed a literature and philosophy of their own. Theirs is a faith which has enlisted learning and intellectual acumen in its service. It cannot therefore, be excluded from the pale of civilised creeds. Sir John, however, has not written a work on apologetics; its value consists in the correct and authoritative information he has put together.

H. G. Wells has said of Nature that "it is a breeding, fighting thing; it pants through the jungle track as the tiger and lifts itself towards heaven as the tree; it is every living thing; out of it are our passions, and desires and fears." It may seem strange that the Deity which represents strength is feminine in the Shakta system. Early creeds worship female as well as male spirits, and the grammatical gender of the word Shakti may to some extent account for the sex of the Deity. One by one of the female deities worshipped in India was identified with her, and as the Maya or Illusion of the idealists is grammatically of the same gender, concrete strength and a metaphysical abstraction were identified with each other. Several practical results followed from this process. Meat and drink are believed to confer strength and in early stages of society the strong man glories in the possession of women. Hence certain features, objected to by other sects, crept into the ritualism of the Shaktas, or at least a few sections of them. Magic being one of the ways obtaining power, certain mystic rites became associated with the worship of Shakti. It is unnecessary to particularise these. The reader must be referred to Sir John's pages. On the other hand the sex of the Deity contributed to raise the status of woman in the sect. Secondly, the learned among the Shaktas rose above the level of popular practices and presented in their philosophy a phase of Nature which the adorers of personified Love cannot ignore. To this day the Western world is unable to reconcile infinite Goodness with infinite Power, and latterly bold thinkers have been driven to seek refuge in a finite God. Logic has followed a different course in India.

R.

## THE CHOICE BEFORE INDIA.*

This is the title of a little book just published. As the publisher says in his Note, it lays no claim to originality. It is a collection of various articles that have appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" from time to time, and as the publisher rightly says, the book is an exposition of the reasons why the public should have nothing to do with the functions and processions and parties given in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor, and Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Joint-Editor, of the "Bombay Chronicle," have contributed appropriate forewords. Mr. Pickthall deals with the subject from an Englishman's point of view, and gives the reason why the publication should appeal to all liberal minded Englishmen. Mr. Brelvi, on the other hand, deals with the India point of view and has observed whether Indians participate in, or hold aloof from, functions connected with the visit depends on whether they put Truth in the first place or in the second place; or in other words whether they put Honour before expediency or vice versa. The publication is opportune and is addressed to the citizens of Bombay in view of the fact that the Duke is to arrive here on Monday. It is offered for sale at a nominal price of two annas and can be had of the publisher or from newsboys or at Govindji Vasanji's, Chira Bazar and Grant Road.

*The Choice Before India: Call to Bombay. Price 2 Annas. Published by R Venkat Ram, 70, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

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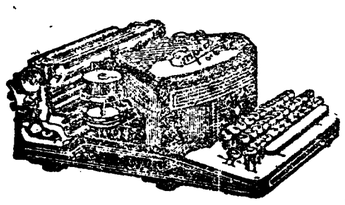

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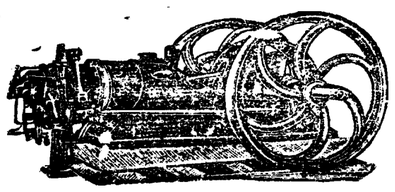

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by [illegible] Pickthall, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.